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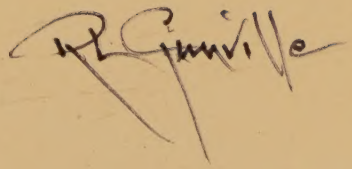

ART, SCIENCE, AND INDUSTRY.

Édition d'Élite

Historical Tales

The Romance of Reality

By

CHARLES MORRIS

Author of "Half-Hours with the Best American Authors," "Tales from the Dramatists," etc.

IN FIFTEEN VOLUMES

Volume XV

Reading Courses and Helps

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

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To the Memory of my Father and Mother

WHO, IN MY EARLY CHILDHOOD, INSTILLED IN ME A TASTE FOR THE STUDY OF GREAT CHARACTERS AND EVENTS, WHICH HAS DONE MORE TO INFLUENCE AND MOULD MY LIFE THAN ANY OTHER FACTOR

This Volume is Affectionately Dedicated

SELF-EDUCATION THROUGH HOME STUDY*

JOHN WANAMAKER was once asked to finance an expedition to recover treasures which had lain for years in sunken frigates off the coast of the Bahamas. "Young man," he replied, "I know of a much better expedition than that right here. At your own feet lie treasures untold, and you can have them all by faithful study."

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of education, for nowadays everyone agrees with Locke that "of all men we meet, nine out of ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education."

But what is education? A few years at school and a little preparation for a chosen career? No! Man's education is never complete. Constant development is the first law of nature. Man is placed here to grow, and every cell of his mind must constantly absorb new power or he will be stunted. For, as Gladstone says, "The mind is but a barren soil—a soil which is soon exhausted, and will produce no crops unless it be continually fertilized and enriched."

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It is the duty of every man to stand on the high plane for which he was created, and to do this he must take advantage of every opportunity to grow larger and broader. He must be ever filling his storehouse with useful knowledge to broaden his intellect and increase his ability. As Ex-President Harper of the University of Chicago said: "If there is one single necessity in life more vital than another it is the necessity for pressing forward intellectually from year to year. No greater sin can be committed than that of failing to obtain the highest degree of cultivation possible. The world divides itself into two classes—those who read at home, thus continuing to rise higher and higher; and those who do not read at home, and for this reason sink lower and lower in the grade of human life."

Yes, good literature constitutes the university in which everyone who wants a full-rounded education can and must get it. All distinguished men have been given to the habit of constant reading, and it is utterly impossible to arrive at any degree of distinction without this habit. "The great instrument of mental culture," says Hugh Black, "is reading. A man who is ignorant of what others before him have thought and said and done, will turn down many a blind alley. In good literature we find the record of other people's experiences, thoughts and feelings, which widen our vision, extend our limited range of life, correct our own conclusions, and give us vast data for our

thinking. We would indeed be poorly equipped for life if all we had gained from good reading were taken away from us."

And of all reading, that along historical lines is the most important, for every person feels the need of being correctly informed regarding the past. History is being made so rapidly nowadays that it is impossible to keep pace with current events, or understand newspaper and magazine articles, or keep up one's end in ordinary conversations without a knowledge of the world's past history and the causes leading up to the present conditions.

No other kind of reading furnishes such positive benefit, for history is the basis of all knowledge. As Hamilton Wright Mabie says: "History is the background against the entire life of to-day, and nothing can be understood unless it is studied with this background in full view. The study of history is, therefore, a part of every other study—a kind of common ground on which philosophy, theology, politics, economy, art, literature and industry meet, and where alone they reveal their common origin in the needs, the capacities, and the conditions of the human soul."

And right along this same line Abraham Lincoln said: "History is the most valuable teacher of human nature, for it deals with the actual motives and actions of real men and women. All other forms of literature are of secondary importance. The fact is that nearly all the great masterpieces in other fields of literature are founded on

the great events of history. And it is impossible to understand the principal works of literature and art unless one knows the true accounts of the historic events upon which such works are based."

Historical knowledge is indispensable to anyone who would hold a place in intellectual society. It is the corner-stone of culture, and without it a person can make no pretense to education. In every community there are persons who stand head and shoulders above their associates. If they read a masterpiece of literature they understand it better than others. If they listen to a lecture they get more good out of it than others who pay just as much for their seats. If they see a painting, or a piece of statuary, or some work of art, they enjoy and appreciate it, while others pass it by with a glance. What is the secret of their superiority? There is no magic about it. These persons simply have a good general knowledge of history, for the famous events and characters of history are what have inspired our literature and art, and there is hardly a lecture worth hearing, or an able sermon delivered, that is not full of historical allusions.

A person cannot get enjoyment from his travels unless he is "up" in history, because he knows nothing of the heroes of the past—the warriors, the scholars, the teachers, the reformers, the martyrs—of the victories they have achieved and the work they have accomplished in raising the world from savagery to civilization. He knows nothing

of the various stages of the world's progress, the famous ruins, the historic buildings, the ancient landmarks, the renowned battlefields that make every country he visits an open book, every page of which is as interesting as a romance to the reader of history.

Historical knowledge is of no less importance in the practical affairs of life. It is a mere truism to say that no one may hope for success in any calling to-day without a knowledge of human nature. No one can expect to become a successful preacher, teacher, doctor, lawyer, editor or business man, who does not have a keen appreciation of the motives that govern men in the ordinary affairs of life. Knowledge in this domain is power and influence, while ignorance is weakness and inefficiency. For history is a study of humanity, not in an ideal condition, but as it has actually existed and must be dealt with, and familiarity with it gives one the power to be a leader of men rather than a mere follower.

Yes, and it is a patriotic duty which every man owes his country to be well versed in history. The state is but a collection of individuals, and the only way to better it is to better the individuals composing it. We must first know history before we can make history. A man cannot vote wisely and be a valuable citizen without a conception of what other men have stood and striven for, and what it has meant for them to win or lose.

And if this is necessary for the man of to-day,

how much more necessary it is for him to bring up his children under the noblest influences. How important that those who are to wield the power and direct the affairs of the next generation shall be acquainted with the experiences of the generations that have gone before. The boys of to-day will fill the important places of to-morrow. Every year thousands of young men reach the age when they are allowed to share in the government of our nation, and they must be trained for the responsibilities that will come to them. They may be able to tell what year Columbus landed—they may be regular calendars so far as dates are concerned —but that amounts to little. What they need is the practical side of history—the part that will do them good through life. They need an insight into the lives of those heroes and patriots of other ages whose courage, strict devotion to duty, and heroic self-sacrifice represented the highest ideals and furnish lessons which will make more patriotic citizens, and consequently a better nation.

Yes, history is truly "the chiefest study among human studies, which enriches and illumines all the rest." It introduces us to the companionship of heroes who won the world's victories, statesmen who made its laws, reformers who swept aside its evils, and martyrs who gave their blood to baptize its liberties. And to be associated with these great men and women through the pages of history is to be great ourselves.

But the mere reading along historical lines is

not enough. To get the most good out of what we read a definite plan must be followed. "You might read all the books in the British Museum, if you could live long enough," says Ruskin, "and still remain an entirely illiterate, uneducated person. But if you read ten pages of a good book in the right way you are forevermore, in some measure, an educated person."

It is not the amount of food we eat, but the amount we digest, that upbuilds our physical body; and, similarly, it is not the amount we read, but the amount we assimilate, that increases the capacity of our mental storehouse. "The most profitable reading," said Samuel Smiles, "is that which is conducted with a definite aim and object. By thoroughly mastering any given branch of knowledge we render it available for use at any moment. Hence it is not enough to merely read much, or to know where to read for information as we want it. Practical wisdom for the purposes of life must be ready for use at call. We must carry about with us a store of the current coin of knowledge ready for exchange on all occasions, else we are comparatively helpless when the opportunity for using it occurs."

Food undigested weakens the organs of the body, and, in the same way, reading without thought or purpose is worse than wasting time—worse than the ignorance which comes from reading nothing —for it causes us to form desultory habits which are fatal to continuity of thought, and even have

a detrimental effect upon our entire lives, making us unsystematic and careless.

Gladstone reminds us that the man with a method accomplishes more in a week than the hard-working sloven will accomplish in a month, and it is the duty of every person to adopt a definite course of reading that he may get the greatest benefit out of what he reads. For wisdom is not mere knowledge. It is the result of systematic reading by which the facts gained become a part of one's very being.

There is much good literature in our homes to-day which is like a storehouse without a key. It lacks something to open it with. But this Reading Course volume forms a key which opens the vast store of treasures contained in the other volumes of this series, and makes them accessible to everyone. Those who have heretofore tried to carry on a course of home reading have been obliged to do so with no guiding hand—no chart or compass—but these helps simplify and direct the work of the reader, and bring to him the systematic guidance of Prof. Morris, who has personally prepared the different Helps.

Introductory Notes. The advantage of having a general view of a subject before plunging into it is obvious to all. Each course of reading in these volumes is preceded by an Introduction, giving the reader a general idea of the history of the country treated before taking up the reading of it. The one who is not familiar with history needs no further

preparation than the Introductions will give him, to read with pleasure and perfect understanding; and the one who is well versed in history will find the Introductions pleasant reviews to what he already knows.

Outlines of Readings. These Outlines are so arranged that they will furnish reading for an entire year, although the time may be modified according to circumstances. They tell just what to read each evening, and emphasize the most important parts of each reading. Each course is divided into readings of about the same average length, but varying according to the relative amount of historic and romantic matter in each Tale—being longer, of course, where the romantic prevails.

Explanatory and Supplementary Notes. Following each Outline of Readings will be found Explanatory and Supplementary Notes into which has been put every item that would serve in any way to make the text more complete, interesting or instructive. They represent the comments and explanations that a well-equipped teacher would make in the school-room.

There is a point beyond which a story cannot be loaded without breaking down and becoming a mere list of events. It was not, therefore, possible to give in full the careers of many of the historical characters who appear in the Tales. Wherever it has been thought that the student would desire to know more about certain characters, Supplementary Notes have been devoted to them. Similarly,

any historical person, event or circumstance, referred to incidentally in the text, has been given a Note. These Notes are full of interesting and illuminating material, and will be found very entertaining reading in themselves.

The Notes are arranged first by subject and then by page, the reader, advancing from page to page, being thus able to notice readily if any comment is made upon a subject referred to on the page he is about to read. The Note will then give all the explanation necessary to make the point entirely clear or to impress the historical lesson conveyed. Thus the reader is made to feel that Prof. Morris is always with him, ready to explain and give such additional information as may be helpful to him.

Review Questions. Educators all agree that what a person reads and finds out for himself forms the best part of his education, and that the best test of the practical results of his reading is to subject himself to a "quiz" when the reading is done. So, to encourage the habit of investigation, provoke helpful thought, and enable the reader to get the most good out of his reading, a series of Review Questions accompanies each Course. These are not catch questions, but, instead, those the answers to which will impress upon the reader the most important parts in a Tale, point out its moral, and enforce its lesson.

Bibliographies of Historical Literature. The Notes on the text not only answer the ordinary

questions which may arise, but they suggest hundreds of others. They increase the reader's interest in the subject and arouse a desire for further reading. Consequently, to furnish a guide to extensive historical reading, a Historical Bibliography accompanies each Course. This gives, first, the names of every work of authority on the subject, then the author, and then a review or critical estimate of the work, showing its fitness to the purpose. These Bibliographies constitute a most valuable feature, and open up new fields of study along paths which irresistibly tempt one to follow them into regions yet unknown. They also furnish a safe and valuable guide to those who have papers, essays or speeches to prepare, showing from what sources the desired information may be secured.

Chronological Course of Reading. But suppose the reader wants to take up the different Tales in the order in which the events related actually occurred. If so, he merely needs to turn to the Chronological Course of Reading and he will find a list of all the events related, arranged in order of time, together with references to the volume and pages where they are found, thus enabling him to read the contents of the entire series in chronological order. Also, if he is reading of an event in connection with the history of some particular country, by turning to this Chronology he can tell just what occurred in other parts of the world at the same time.

General Index. A work without an index is

like a house without windows. It is not enough to have valuable information at hand. It must be instantly accessible. One must be able to get what he wants at a minute's notice—a mere date, an incident, a name, the story of some great movement, or the life of some noted character. The Index to this series is in itself a wonderful institution. Every page in the entire work has been carefully analyzed and this analysis placed under alphabetical arrangement, thus bringing every bit of information within the same convenient range as the subjects of an encyclopedia or the definitions of a dictionary. This Index adds to the work a usefulness and convenience that double its value to all classes of readers.

The one who takes up a systematic reading of this series according to the Outlines arranged, and who makes proper use of the different Helps furnished, will find the value of the work doubled. He will be charmingly entertained, and at the same time he will unconsciously fill his storehouse of knowledge with facts which will broaden his intellect and increase his ability.

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COURSE OF READING IN AMERICAN HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

THERE are few of our readers who are not familiar with the general details of American history, the succession of events in its colonial and national development, its great wars, its important political movements, the progress of population, the growth of commerce, manufacture, agriculture, and the various other features in the life of its people. Yet all this forms merely the dry bones of history, the skeleton which must be amply built upon to make the full story of any nation. In these Historical Tales of America an effort has been made to add an essential element. The design has been to make the story of our country at once interesting and instructive, to surround its facts with the penumbra of romance, to make its history delightful as well as useful, and to cast the alluring glamour of romantic fiction over the facts of our nation's story. In these tales of war and peace, of daring adventure and patriotic devotion, of striking events and brilliant deeds, one sees American history from a new angle. We stand, as it were, on an overlooking

summit, and from the many events taking place below fix our attention on those most phenomenal and significant, those typical of the best spirit of our people in courage, daring, intellect, and patriotism; thus gaining an idea of the character of our people and the famous events of our history which illuminate these as the illustrations in a book illuminate the printed page.

The history of the United States—to which is often given the broad title of America, since it is the only nation on the American continent without a distinctive title of its own—is one of recent date as compared with those of the great nations of Europe and Asia. It has no broad historic background other than the nebulous one of the Indian tribes, and has been essentially an outgrowth from the history of several of the countries of Europe, especially England—Spain, France, Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia playing a minor part in its early era. Hither for centuries came the overflow of the adventurous sons of Europe, first of all being the sea-rovers of the north, who reached its shores about 1000 A. D. and made a futile effort to settle the region they named Vineland. Then for five long centuries America was lost sight of, to be rediscovered by the enterprising Columbus in 1492. But more than another century passed before an important and successful effort was made to settle the great domain now known as the United States, the active history of which is, therefore, only three hundred years old. Yet in those three centuries it

has grown to be one of the greatest nations of the earth, quite the greatest in its development of wealth and natural resources, and in the activity and ability of its people. Yet, though so youthful a member of the family of nations, its history is one of great interest and importance, and contains much to stir the blood and fire the heart of its people. In the two volumes of this series devoted to this subject, the most vivid tales of adventure and valor in the history of this great country are given, forming a mosaic of striking incidents without which no true conception of our history can be gained, and which go far to give readers a consecutive record of the whole story of the American dominion.

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THIRTY-SIXTH READING. VOL. ii. Pp. 331–358.
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EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES—VOL. I

THE VIKINGS. Page 10.

The name given to the sea-rovers of Scandinavia who infested the coasts of France, England, Ireland and other countries from the eighth to the tenth century. The word comes from *vik*, "a bay," from the fact the viking ships put out from the bays and fiords of the North.

SAMUEL PURCHAS. Page 28.

An English compiler of travels, born in Essex in 1577. He became rector of Saint Martin's, Ludgate, in London, and published "Purchas his Pilgrimage" (1613) and "Purchas his Pilgrimes" (1625). These are collections of travellers' tales of great research and some value.

IROQUOIS. Page 43.

A powerful confederation of Indian tribes, including the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas of New York, known as the "Five Nations." In 1715 they were joined by the Tuscaroras, a related tribe of North Carolina, and became known as the "Six Nations." They were very warlike and conquered many of the northern tribes. Friendly with the Dutch and afterwards with the English, they were bitterly hostile to the French and did much to check their progress in America.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Page 90.

Born in Boston in 1706, Franklin at the age of seventeen went to Philadelphia, where he afterwards resided. He published the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and "Poor Richard's Almanac," a compendium of common-sense sayings. He was very active as a citizen, founded several important institutions, was an able writer and a famous scientist, discovering the identity of lightning and electricity. An ardent patriot,

he became one of the foremost Americans of his age and did much to advance the cause of American liberty abroad and at home.

TICONDEROGA. Page 172.

A famous fort on the ridge separating Lakes Champlain and George in New York. Built by the French in 1755, it repulsed an attack by the English in 1758, but was abandoned in 1759. The English afterwards enlarged and strengthened it at great cost. Captured by Ethan Allen in 1775, it was recaptured by Burgoyne in 1777 and held by the British till 1780. After the war it fell into ruin.

MAJOR ANDRÉ. Page 211.

A famous British officer in the American Revolution. He came to America as a lieutenant in 1774, and rose to be adjutant-general, with the rank of major. Talented as a writer and of engaging manners, he was a general favorite. In 1780 he was employed by General Clinton to conduct the negotiations with Benedict Arnold, who had agreed to surrender West Point to the British. He was captured when returning to New York in disguise, the papers revealing Arnold's treason being found upon him. He was condemned as a spy and hung, despite earnest efforts to procure his release.

BENEDICT ARNOLD. Page 211.

Though infamous for his attempt to betray his country, Arnold was a soldier of much courage and ability. Joining the army early in 1775, he aided Ethan Allen in the capture of Ticonderoga, led an expedition against Quebec, showed much ability in the battles with Burgoyne, and in 1778 was put in command at Philadelphia. His conduct here led to a reprimand from the commander-in-chief, and Arnold, deeply incensed, made treasonable overtures to the enemy. Put, at his request, in charge of the fort at West Point, he plotted to surrender this to the British. His plot being exposed by the capture of André, he fled to New York, and during the remainder of the war fought against his country. He afterwards lived in England, despised as a traitor, and died in 1801.

TRIPOLI. Page 237.

The most easterly of the Barbary States of North Africa, it long took part in the piratical attacks on the commerce of the Mediterranean which these states pursued for centuries. The commercial nations of Europe secured their commerce by paying an annual tribute to the rulers of these states. The United States at first consented to do the same, but a larger tribute being demanded by the Bashaw of Tripoli in 1801, a fleet was sent to the Mediterranean, the war continuing until 1805, when peace without tribute was signed. The other Barbary States were also forced to give up their piratical practices.

AARON BURR. Page 251.

Born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1756, a grandson of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, Burr served in the Revolutionary War, and later became an active politician and an orator of great powers of persuasion. He was elected United States Senator in 1791 and Vice-President of the United States in 1800. In 1804 a political quarrel with Alexander Hamilton led to a duel, in which Hamilton was killed. Burr afterwards was suspected of a conspiracy to invade Mexico and found a separate government there. He was tried on this charge but was acquitted. Many believed him guilty, however, and he failed to recover his former standing. Died in 1836.

VOL. II

KING FERDINAND. Page 11.

Ferdinand V, King of Aragon, Spain, married Isabella of Castile, and became, with her, joint ruler of that kingdom. He invaded Granada, then a Moorish kingdom, and conquered that country in 1491. It was by the aid of Queen Isabella that Columbus was enabled to set out on his famous voyage, which ended in the discovery of America.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH. Page 23.

This famous adventurer was born in England in 1552 and became a favorite at the court of Queen Eliza-

beth. After some years of service as a soldier he made unsuccessful efforts to found a colony in America, sending out expeditions from 1584 to 1587. He afterwards sailed with a fleet to the Orinoco in search of gold. His failure in this and an accusation of treason led to his long imprisonment and finally to his execution in 1618.

JOHN SMITH. Page 30.
The founder of Virginia, was previously a soldier of fortune and had many and remarkable adventures. In 1607 he joined the expedition which settled at Jamestown, Virginia. It was due to his energy and ability that this colony was saved from ruin. He returned to England in 1609, explored the coast of New England in 1614, and died in 1631.

OGLETHORPE. Page 96.
An English general, born in London, in 1689, who founded a colony in Georgia in 1733, chiefly made up of poor debtors taken from the English prisons. After holding his colony against the Spaniards, he returned to England in 1743 and died in 1785.

CORNWALLIS. Page 166.
Lord Cornwallis (earl and marquis) was born in England in 1738, joined the army in 1776, was outwitted by Washington at Trenton, and was a major-general in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1780 he commanded in the Carolinas, and subsequently invaded Virginia, where he was entrapped by Washington at Yorktown. He was much the ablest British general who took part in the Revolution. He subsequently served in India, where he died in 1805.

GENERAL GREENE. Page 176.
A prominent citizen of Rhode Island, Nathanael Greene was chosen general of militia in 1775 and took a distinguished part in the campaigns and battles of General Washington, by whom he was highly esteemed. On the failure of Gates in the South in 1780, Greene was put in command and succeeded in wresting the Carolinas from the British. He is looked upon as second in ability only to Washington. Died in Georgia in 1786.

GENERAL JACKSON. Page 193.

Andrew Jackson, born in the Carolinas in 1767, took part as a boy in the Revolution; then removed to Tennessee, where he became a leading citizen. Appointed to command against the Creek Indians in 1813, he completely defeated them and in 1814 and 1815 brilliantly defended New Orleans against a powerful British army. He subsequently defeated the Seminole Indians in Florida, and in 1824 gained the largest vote for the Presidency, though he was defeated in Congress. He was elected President in 1828 and again in 1832, and died in 1845.

THERMOPYLÆ. Page 224.

A narrow pass between the mountains and the sea in Northern Greece. It was defended by King Leonidas of Sparta in 480 B.C. with a small force against a vast Persian host. Leonidas and his men refused to retreat or yield and fought till all were killed. Since then the word Thermopylæ has been a synonym for unyielding courage. (See Historical Tales, Greece, page 144.)

SANTA ANNA. Page 225.

A Mexican President and general, born about 1798. Successful in the civil wars of his country, he was made President in 1833 and became dictator in 1835. Defeated by Houston in Texas, he was afterwards exiled, but returned and became general-in-chief in the Mexican War, being defeated by Taylor at Buena Vista and by Scott in the battles around Mexico. Exiled again in 1847, he returned in 1853 and was made dictator for life. He was a third time exiled in 1855, and died in 1876.

STONEWALL JACKSON. Page 319.

Thomas J. Jackson, the most admired of the Southern leaders in the Civil War after General Lee, gained the title of "Stonewall" from the unflinching firmness with which he held his men in the battle of Bull Run. Born in Virginia in 1824, he was a professor in the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, on the outbreak of the war. He took a brilliant part in all the battles in Virginia until his death on May 10, 1863.

GENERAL LEE. Page 345.

Robert Edward Lee, born in Stratford, Virginia, in 1807, was a son of General Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Entering the army from West Point, he distinguished himself highly in the Mexican War. On the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Southern cause, and on June 3, 1862, was put in command of the Virginia forces. His subsequent career is too well known to need description. After proving himself one of the most brilliant of soldiers, he was overwhelmed and forced to surrender at Appomattox in 1865. He subsequently became president of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, and died there in 1870.

REVIEW QUESTIONS—VOL. I

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5. Who were the regicides? Page 73.
6. In what way did Sir Edmund Andros seek to make himself the autocrat of New England? Pages 80–84.
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8. How long did it take Franklin to travel from New York to Philadelphia, and why? Pages 90–94.
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25. How did more than a hundred Federal officers escape from Libby Prison? Pages 292–298.

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46. In what way was the Northwest won for the American Union? Pages 156–165.

47. When and how did the settlers of Tennessee take part in the Revolution? Pages 168–172.

48. How did General Greene gain the effect of victory by retreat? Pages 178–184.

49. How was the cotton-gin invented and of what utility was it? Pages 186–191.

50. What event gave Andrew Jackson the great start in his career? Pages 194–204.

51. Who were the pirates of the South and where was their hiding place? Page 207.

52. Where and what was the Alamo and what event made it famous? Pages 218–224.

53. Where did the Texans win liberty? Page 226.

54. What was the most daring feat of the Mexican campaign and by whom was it accomplished? Page 236.

55. What was one of the main causes of the Civil War? Page 260.

56. What daring cavalry leader made the first invasion of a Northern State? Pages 261–265.

57. What was the purpose of Colonel Streight's expedition in 1863? Page 277.

58. What was the object of blockade-running in the Civil War? Page 291.

59. Of what utility is the bayonet in modern war? Pages 311–316.

60. What was the purpose of Stonewall Jackson's flank march at Chancellorsville? Page 319.

61. What was the result of Morgan's invasion of Ohio? Page 342.

62. How was General Lee received on his return to Richmond? Page 346.

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HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. *Bancroft, George.*

The most valuable and important history of the United States extant for the period designated. The author devoted a lifetime to the critical study of materials gathered from all quarters.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA TO THE END OF THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESS. *Hildreth, Richard.*

A history of great accuracy and much merit, though with serious defects. The national portion is partisan in character, strongly opposing Jefferson and his adherents.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. *MacMaster, John Bach.*

This work covers the period from the close of the Revolutionary War to that of the Civil War, and displays wide research and an admirable handling of material. It is very valuable from its exhaustive study of many important epochs in the history of the country and its people.

NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA. *Winsor, Justin.*

The history of the country is minutely handled in this work up to the formation of the Constitution and more briefly for the sixty years following. It is chiefly made up of monographs by various authors.

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These works display scholarship, judgment, and accuracy, though in some instances views are taken

which are open to question. The style of the writer is charming, and his works are very popular.

BRYANT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. *Gay, Sydney Howard.*
There is no evidence in this work that Bryant took any part in it other than to write an introduction, but the work fills a useful place among American histories of medium fulness, and has recently been brought down to the present date by a supplementary volume.

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. *Bancroft, Hubert Hugh.*
This work, while it has been severely criticised for inaccuracy and poor judgment, covers a field very briefly touched upon in other histories and is full of information gained from a wide field of material.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *Adams, Henry.*
A work confined in its scope to the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, but in every respect admirable as a history of the period treated. It displays the widest research, especially into the foreign relations of this country.

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These works have the charm of romance from the stirring character of the events narrated and the attractiveness of their style. They deal with material not elsewhere handled at length, and have much value to students of United States history in its colonial period.

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NAVAL WAR OF 1812. *Roosevelt, Theodore.*
An impartial and reliable history, founded on good authorities and attractive and readable in style.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. *Maclay, Edgar Stanton.*
This is the fullest and best history of the navy of this country, covering its whole career down to the naval battles of the Spanish War.

COURSE OF READING IN SPANISH-AMERICAN HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

THE history of the Spanish States of America is in many respects a remarkable one. In it there is little of the practical, matter-of-fact conditions which pervaded the English settlements, but it is full of the elements of romance and adventure, and from this point of view it has nowhere an equal in the history of the other nations of the world. As between the English, French, and Spanish settlers of America, the English settled down in fixed locations from which they slowly spread; the French were far more adventurous, mingling with the Indians and making wide explorations; the Spaniards were the most adventurous of all, spreading with great rapidity over a vast region of territory new to the whites and demanding the greatest daring and enterprise in its discovery and subjection. The difference in the conditions of settlement had much to do with this difference in results. The Spaniards were the first comers. They found an utterly unknown continent, settled by a new and strange race, to some extent civilized,

and possessed of that fatal lure of gold which led to rarely-paralleled efforts to bring them under subjection. There was empire, there was wealth, there was the fame of discovery before these adventurers, while the spirit of romance led them forward eagerly into realms whose marvels no one knew. Therefore the early history of Spanish America is one of daring exploration, invasion, and conquest, giving rise to many striking and remarkable results. After this early era came one of settlement and exploitation, leading to the sending of many treasure-ships to the home country. This brought about another phase of their history, that of attack on their ships and settlements by freebooters, largely of English origin, whose exploits led to a second series of exciting events. Most famous among these freebooters was Sir Francis Drake, whose career of brigandage was sustained by the English Queen Elizabeth. Later in time came a third series of events in Spanish-American history, that of rebellion against the tyranny of Spain and wars for liberty, which spread from the southern border of the United States to the extremity of Chili. Here again is matter for interesting tales, arising from years of desperate struggle and final success. The final period in this extended series of events is that of the founding of free republics over all this wide domain, in the Portuguese state of Brazil as well as those of Spanish origin, the futile effort of France to found an empire in Mexico, and the final events in the long story by which Cuba and

Porto Rico were freed from Spanish rule and Spain left without a foot of ground in the New World, over the greater part of which it had once reigned supreme. Nowhere in history is there a more interesting succession of tales of history to be found than in this vast region of Central and Southern America, and the field of pure romance was never more fully sown with truthful incidents than in the story of Spanish America.

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EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

COLUMBUS. Page 7.

A native of Genoa, Italy, who believed in the roundness of the earth, and conceived the idea that Asia could be reached by sailing westward across the ocean. After several efforts to obtain support in his project, he found a patron in Queen Isabella of Castile, Spain, and in 1492 set sail in three small vessels with which he reached the Bahamas and West Indies islands. He made several other voyages, but was badly treated and died in neglect. He is looked upon as the greatest of discoverers.

MARCO POLO. Page 12.

A famous traveller born in Venice about 1252. Soon afterwards his father and uncle made a long journey through Asia for the sale of precious stones, reaching China. They returned in 1269, and set out again in 1272, young Marco accompanying them. The youth learned several languages of Asia, and entered the service of Kublai Khan of China, who employed him on important missions. He returned with much wealth in 1295, was taken prisoner in a war with Genoa and suffered a long captivity, during which a narrative of his adventures and discoveries was composed. His book made a great sensation. Long believed a tissue of fictions or exaggerations, it is now valued as a truthful account.

KHAN. Page 12.

A title of the sovereigns and nobles of Mongolia or Tartary. After the Mongol conquest of China and Southern Asia its monarchs bore the title of Grand Khan.

CACIQUE. Page 18.

A chief or ruler of some South American Indian tribes; especially of the Carib tribe.

MAGELLAN. Page 40.

The first navigator to reach Asia by sailing westward. Of Portuguese birth, he set out in 1519 with the hope of achieving this feat, discovered and passed through the Straits of Magellan, and reached the Ladrone and Philippine islands in 1521. He was killed in a battle with the Philippine natives, but one of his ships reached Spain *via* the Cape of Good Hope, thus completing the circumnavigation of the globe.

AZTECS. Page 44.

The semi-civilized race of Indians which Cortez found as the dominant people of Mexico. The Toltecs, a mild and peaceful people, are credited with the establishment of civilization in Mexico and the building of its great works of architecture. They were succeeded by the Aztecs, a warlike and ferocious people, who founded the city of Mexico about 1325 and had conquered all the surrounding peoples, from ocean to ocean, by the time of the Spanish conquest.

CORTEZ. Page 70.

The early history of this great conqueror until his famous retreat from the Aztec capital is given in the two tales devoted to him. He returned with a strong force in 1520, launched vessels on the lake surrounding the city and completely subdued it, making himself master of the Aztec realm, which he governed for a number of years. He returned to Spain in 1540 and died in 1547.

PIZARRO. Page 71.

The conqueror of Peru was the illegitimate son of a Spanish colonel, and was employed as a swineherd in his youth, never learning to read and write. Emigrating to the New World, he took part in the expeditions of Ojeda and Balboa, and hearing of a land of gold to the south, set sail from Panama, with a hundred men, in 1522. This and a later expedition were unsuccessful, but in 1531 he returned and this time his daring spirit and treacherous seizure of the Inca led to success, Cuzco, the capital, being taken and the conquest completed in 1533. He was assassinated by his enemies in 1541.

PERU AND THE INCA. Page 72.

For four centuries before the Spanish conquest Peru was a great civilized empire of South America, extending over great part of the region west of the Andes. It was governed by a conquering race, who kept the people in subjection, their chief or ruler bearing the title of Inca. The empire grew to extend through nearly forty degrees of longitude, with an area of between one and two million square miles. Several nations now occupy the area of ancient Peru.

SEBASTIAN CABOT. Page 109.

The son of John Cabot, who discovered North America in 1497. He made several voyages with his father, and afterwards entered the service of Spain, commanding an expedition to the La Plata in 1526. About 1548 he returned to England and engaged in trade with Russia.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. Page 127.

A celebrated English navigator who for many years sailed on plundering expeditions to the Spanish Main, the name given the regions held by Spain on the main-land of America. After his last great exploit in America he was sent to attack the Spanish fleet in the port of Cadiz and destroyed or captured one hundred ships. He was vice-admiral in the fight with the Spanish Armada in 1588. He died during an unsuccessful expedition to the West Indies in 1595.

BRAZIL. Page 163.

This country, though first discovered by Spaniards, and its interior first traversed by Orellana in his celebrated voyage down the Amazon, became a Portuguese possession through two causes. In 1500, the year of Pinzon's visit, a Portuguese expedition under Cabral touched upon the coast and took formal possession; and in the celebrated division of the new discovered realms between Spain and Portugal by Pope Alexander VI, the coast of Brazil fell within the area assigned to Portugal.

BOLIVAR. Page 217.

Simon Bolivar, a native of Caracas, Venezuela, and an ardent patriot, became a colonel in Miranda's army of liberation in 1811. He commanded an army himself in 1813, and for many years persistently fought the Spanish forces, liberating New Granada and Venezuela and in 1822 aiding to free Peru. He was successively dictator and president of these countries, and in 1825 was declared perpetual protector of Bolivia, a new state named after him. In 1826 he was made president for life of Peru, and about the same time was again elected president of Colombia. He died in 1830, revered under the title of Liberator.

KEARNEY. Page 288.

Stephen W. Kearney, a general in the United States army, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1794, and distinguished himself as a lieutenant in the army at Queenstown in the war of 1812. Made brigadier-general during his expedition to New Mexico, his gallantry at the battle of San Pasqual brought him the brevet rank of major-general. For a time he served as governor of California.

MONTEZUMA. Page 294.

The name of two Aztec emperors of Mexico. Montezuma II was on the throne at the time of the invasion by Cortez, was taken prisoner by him, and was slain by his own subjects while trying to appease an insurrection.

SCOTT. Page 299.

Winfield Scott, born in Virginia in 1786, became a soldier in 1807 and took a prominent and successful part in the war of 1812, winning in several battles. In 1841 he was made commander-in-chief of the United States army, and in 1847 took chief command in Mexico, making a brilliant strategic campaign from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital. He was nominated for President by the Whig party in 1852, and in 1855 was given the special rank of lieutenant-general. He retired in November, 1861, age unfitting him for command in the Civil War.

DIAZ. Page 322.

Porfirio Diaz, born in Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1830, entered the army during the war of 1847, was brigadier-general at the victory over the French at Puebla in 1862, was taken prisoner and sent to France in 1865, but soon escaped, and in 1867 captured Puebla and the city of Mexico. He headed a rebellion in 1871–72, and was elected President of Mexico in 1876. This post he still holds, having been reëlected for every term but that of 1880–84, the law of Mexico at that time forbidding a reëlection.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Where did Columbus first land in the New World? Page 9.
2. What Indian tribe destroyed the fort and garrison left by Columbus? Page 18.
3. What led to the expedition against Mexico? Page 28.
4. How did Cortez become the leader of this expedition? Pages 29–32.
5. What led Balboa to undertake his famous expedition? Page 36.
6. What name did Balboa give the ocean discovered by him? Page 40.
7. What is meant by the *Noche Triste*, or "Sorrowful night"? Page 58.
8. In what way did Cortez win the battle of Otumba? Page 69.
9. By what bold and treacherous act did Pizarro win Peru? Pages 77–78.
10. How was the gold and silver obtained for the Inca's ransom? Pages 80–82.
11. On what plea was the Inca put to death? Page 84.
12. Why did Gonzalo Pizarro undertake his dangerous expedition across the Andes? Page 86.
13. Why did Orellana attempt his long voyage down the Amazon? Page 92.
14. Where were the Seven Cities of Cibola supposed to be situated? Page 98.
15. How far north did Coronado go? Page 107.
16. What famous discoverer first explored the great rivers of Buenos Ayres? Page 109.
17. What nation of Indians of the ancient Peruvian region alone preserved its independence from the Spaniards? Page 116.
18. How must we regard the exploits of Sir Francis Drake, and how did the English regard him? Page 138.
19. What was the purpose of Raleigh's expeditions to Guiana and to what did they lead? Pages 141–150.
20. What was the great exploit of Morgan, the freebooter? Pages 159–160.
21. What was the result of the French attacks on Rio de Janeiro? Pages 168–172.
22. How did the last band of freebooters escape from the Pacific? Pages 174–184.

23. How did the Spanish conquerors treat the Indians of South America? Pages 186–188.

24. How did the Portuguese of Brazil treat them? Page 194.

25. How did the Maroons, or negro fugitives, of Jamaica, long preserve their freedom? Page 198.

26. What led to the insurrection of the negroes of Hayti and the founding of an independent black republic? Pages 206–216.

27. Who was known as the "Liberator" of Spanish America and to what did he owe the title? Pages 217–225.

28. What South American republic was named in his honor? Page 225.

29. What was meant by the "Grito de Dolores"? Page 228.

30. By whom was the independence of Mexico finally secured and what kind of government did he establish? Page 235.

31. Who was the famous leader of the patriot horsemen of Venezuela? Page 236.

32. By whom was the independence of Chili secured? Page 247.

33. What led to the separation of Brazil from Portugal? Page 258.

34. When and how was Brazil made a republic? Pages 263–264.

35. What was the character of Francia, the dictator of Paraguay? Pages 271–278.

36. How did Marti, the Cuban smuggler, succeed in obtaining a monopoly of the fish industry in Havana? Page 286.

37. What was the occasion of Kearny's expedition into New Mexico? Page 288.

38. Which is the second oldest city in the United States? Page 296.

39. On what two occasions was the city of Mexico conquered? Page 299.

40. Who may be called the minor Cortez of the nineteenth century? Page 313.

41. What was the project of Louis Napoleon in 1861–64, and what was its result? Page 317.

42. Who was the leading spirit of the colored race in the Cuban insurrection? Page 327.

43. What was the purpose of the sinking of the *Merrimac* in 1898, and why did it fail? Page 336.

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SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA. *Helps, Sir Arthur.*
This work embraces a series of essays on the Spanish discoverers and invaders, which are so connected as to form a complete history of the period treated. The author's interest in the subject of slavery instigated the production of this work, which deals largely with the causes and results of the events described.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE AMERICA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD. *Watson, Robert Grant.*
This is the best history of the colonial era in South America by an English author. It is the result of considerable research and the selection of authorities is very satisfactory.

HISTOIRE DE L'AMERIQUE SUD DEPUIS LA CONQUÉTE JUSQU'A NOS JOURS. *Déberlé, Alfred Joseph.*
The merit of this work is high, it being regarded among the best concise accounts of the South American colonies and republics.

HAYTI; OR, THE BLACK REPUBLIC. *St. John, Sir Spencer.*
The author writes from a long personal knowledge of the Haytians, and pictures their growing decadence with a truth which is not relished in the island. His work is of much interest and value.

A HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO and A HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF PERU. *Prescott, William Hickling.*
Vastly entertaining works, from the stirring and romantic character of the events treated. They may be regarded as masterpieces of historical narrative, while the extraordinary character of the careers of Cortez and Pizarro stands without a parallel in history. The author's study of the available historical material was careful and minute, and his works are of standard value as histories of a remarkable period.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO. *Ripley, Roswell S.*
Ripley took part in the war and has given us a full account of its events, reliable so far as it could be made at the time of its occurrence and without the opportunity to consult Mexican sources of information.

HISTORY OF PERU and THE WAR BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU, 1879–1882. *Markham, Clements Robert.*
The first named work is an authentic and attractive account of the history of Peru, ancient and modern, its record of the national era of Peru being derived from abundant access to Peruvian documents. The story of the war is chiefly based on Chilian publications, and puts the Chilians in a very bad light.

HISTORY OF CHILI. *Hancock, Anson Uriel.*
In this we have a condensed history of the most active and progressive of the South American republics, one based on the best native histories, and the most available to be had in English.

HISTORY OF BRAZIL. *Southey, Robert.*
This work ends with the coming of the royal family from Portugal in 1808, but the following twenty years was treated by John Armitage. The work is of merit as a history and of much literary value.

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS. *Kidder, Daniel Parish.*
This is a revised and enlarged edition of the author's "Sketches of Brazil." It gives a readable and useful account of the country and its people.

HISTORY OF THE PIRATES. *Archenholz, Johann Wilhelm von.*
This work, written nearly a century ago, is very meritorious from the author's use of trustworthy authorities, and aside from this is highly entertaining from its style.

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A history of much excellence. The author's "Native Races of the Pacific States" also deals with Mexican history.

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The author, born in 1478, resided in the West Indies after 1513, and his work, though containing many errors, has been of great value to subsequent historians.

COURSE OF READING IN ENGLISH HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

THE history of England is one that appeals to all American readers, as that of the Fatherland of our nation, the realm from which our forefathers came and to which we owe the free institutions which we enjoy, since these were the immediate outcome of those long enjoyed by the English people. And the history of England is much more than a bare recital of the reigns and deeds of various kings and queens, of attempts at tyranny, and of the outbreaks of the people in their love of liberty. Around all this gathers a multitude of interesting events and striking incidents—tales of castle and field, of love and war, of fact and tradition. The story of no nation is more replete with interesting materials of this kind than that of England, and many of these tales are full of inspiring details and thrilling risks and ventures. Well known among them are the stories of Alfred, the greatest Saxon King; of Wallace, the hero of Scotland; of Robin Hood, the ruler of the wildwood; of Bruce, the great Scotch patriot; of Cromwell, the deliverer of

England from tyranny, and of many others whose life stories are full of romance and thrilling incident. It is with the stories of these that this work deals. In them will be found much of the glamour which tradition and romance throw around history, and none can read it without gaining an insight into the details of the life of our ancestors such as is not to be found in ordinary history, with its multitude of dry details. There are many ways in which the life of man and the progress of nations can be set forth, and this is one of the best, from its selection of examples of inspiring heroism, daring deeds, faithful patriotism, bold adventure, and all that goes to make a nation great and good. In matter of this kind the story of England is rich, as must be acknowledged by all who peruse this volume.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

FIRST READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 9–18.
Gregory and the captives—Augustine the missionary —The conversion of King Ethelbert—Edwin of Northumbria becomes a Christian—Work of the Irish missionaries.

SECOND READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 19–48.
Alfred the book-lover—The Danes invade England—Alfred's narrow escape—The king in the swineherd's cottage—He visits the Danish camp in disguise—The defeat of the Danes and surrender of Guthrum—The Danish chiefs are baptized and become vassals of Alfred—Athelwold deceives King Edgar, who kills him and weds Elfrida—The crime of Elfrida.

THIRD READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 49–61.
King Harold and his rebel brother—Death of Tostig and defeat of the Northmen—William of Normandy invades England—The battle of Hastings and death of Harold—Editha finds the dead body of the King.

FOURTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 62–76.
How Hereward won his ancestral home from the Normans—The Camp of Refuge in the fen country—The harrying of Peterborough Abbey—The campaign in the fens—The treachery of Abbot Thurston and loss of Ely—Hereward takes to the greenwood—The fate of a hero.

FIFTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 77–92.
The New Forest—William Rufus goes hunting—His dead body found—Slain by a stray arrow—Henry I succeeds to the throne—The White Ship and Prince William—The ship wrecked and the prince drowned—King Henry heart-broken.

SIXTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 93–106.
The claims of Maud and Stephen—Stephen seizes the crown—Maud and her foreign army—The war for the throne—Stephen a prisoner—Maud's folly and the revolt of London—The flight of the queen—Stephen again on the throne.

SEVENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 107–120.
The pirate ship and the crusaders—Richard Cœur de Lion and the Lord of Yara—Richard arrested by Leopold of Austria—The legend of Blondel the harper—The captive ransomed—Richard builds Saucy Castle—His death.

EIGHTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 121–135.
Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest—Robin the people's hero—Little John's vigil—A knight-errant and a greenwood feast—How Robin helps the knight—Sir Richard and the abbot—Robin takes toll from the abbot and feasts the knight again.

NINTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 136–148.
William Wallace and the soldiers of Ayr—Wallace an outlaw—The "Barns of Ayr"—The revenge of Wallace—Defeat of an English army—The battle of Falkirk—Wallace betrayed and beheaded.

TENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 149–161.
The siege of Stirling Castle—Edward II to its rescue—Bruce at Bannockburn—Randolph and Douglas—Bruce and De Bohun—The defeat of the English—The flight of Edward and the freeing of Scotland.

ELEVENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 162–184.
Edward III and the siege of Calais—King Philip baffled and the town surrenders—The queen obtains mercy for the hostages—The Black Prince at Poitiers—Great peril of the English—Defeat of the French—King John a captive.

TWELFTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 185–195.
The Black Death—John Ball, the "mad priest"—Wat Tyler and the tax collector—March of the men of Kent on London—Wat Tyler's discipline—The killing of Wat—The King breaks his promise.

THIRTEENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 196–212.
The wars of the Roses—Lambert Simnel claims the throne—A new claimant—The White Rose of England—Perkin Warbeck, the pretender, in Scotland—A fruitless invasion—His Cornish army—His flight and capture—Sent to the Tower—Is hanged at Tyburn.

FOURTEENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 213–227.
A temporary palace—Henry VIII and Francis I meet—The field of the Cloth of Gold—A splendid spectacle—Meeting of the kings—The tournament—The close of the show.

FIFTEENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 228–240.
Arabella Stuart and her suitors—The secret marriage of Arabella and Seymour—Their imprisonment—Their escape—Arabella overtaken and dies in prison.

SIXTEENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 241–261.
Two young travellers—They reach Paris—Their journey to Spain—Their adventures in Madrid—Prince Charles and the Infanta—The return of the wanderers—Charles loses his betrothed and marries a princess of France.

SEVENTEENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 262–275.
Colonel Morrice and the taking of Pontefract Castle—How Rainsborough was captured and slain—The Puritans besiege the castle—The escape of the proscribed men—The castle surrendered.

EIGHTEENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 276–296.
The flight from the field of Worcester—Charles II a fugitive—Hidden in the forest—In the royal oak—The prince and the smith—The shrewd cook—Other adventures of the fugitive—Takes ship and reaches France.

NINETEENTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 297–304.
The Parliament refuses to dissolve—Cromwell and his musketeers—The power of the army against that of the law-makers—Cromwell becomes a despot.

TWENTIETH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 305–314.
The siege of Londonderry—Starvation in the city—The coming of the fleet and breaking of the boom—Food reaches the garrison—The raising of the siege.

TWENTY-FIRST READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 315–338.
A hunt in the Highlands—The plot to take Edinburgh fails—The Earl of Mar's army—Flora McDonald and Betty Bruce—A perilous journey—Prince Charles a fugitive—How Flora rescued him—His later adventures and escape.

TWENTY-SECOND READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 339–348.
The fleets off Cape Trafalgar—Napoleon's project of invasion—Nelson to the rescue—A hot fight—Nelson is wounded—Victory for the English—The great admiral dies.

TWENTY-THIRD READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 349–357.
A worn-out traveller—The last survivor of an army—The British at Cabul—A forced retreat—The Afghan attack—A dreadful massacre—A campaign of retribution.

TWENTY-FOURTH READING. VOL. iv. Pp. 358–371.
Fiftieth anniversary of a queen's accession—Other royal jubilees—Victoria's prosperous reign—The great jubilee celebration—Splendid pageantry and manifestations of popular devotion—Events in London's most brilliant affair.

EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

THE FORUM. Page 9.

The public square of ancient Rome, in which political affairs were discussed, courts held and money transactions carried on.

THE COLISEUM. Page 10.

The great amphitheatre of ancient Rome in which animal combats and gladiatorial fights took place. Built by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, it had seats for 87,000 spectators. Much of it still remains.

ODIN AND THOR. Page 12.

Odin was the greatest of the gods in the Norse mythology, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks and the Jupiter of the Romans. Thor was the god of thunder and the great fighter among the deities.

NORMANDY. Page 49.

A province of France lying on the English Channel between Brittany and French Flanders. In 912 A.D. it was granted by King Charles of France to Rolf or Rollo of Norway, as a bulwark of defence against the vikings or sea-rovers of the North. Duke William, a descendant of Rollo, conquered England in 1066.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION. Page 107.

Richard I of England, son of Henry II, succeeded his father in 1189. Strong, brave and warlike, he won the surname of Cœur de Lion by his impetuous courage. His chief fame was gained from his exploits as a Crusader, in which he took Acre and defeated Saladin in a great battle. He is one of the prominent characters in Scott's novel "Ivanhoe."

ROBIN HOOD. Page 121.

The most famous of the English outlaws, supposed to have lived in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion. His story is legendary, and forms the subject of many popular ballads, in which he is credited with sharing the spoils of the rich among the poor. Scott gives a vivid picture of the life of him and his band in "Ivanhoe."

ROBERT BRUCE. Page 149.
A Scotch noble and competitor for the throne. He aided Wallace in resisting the English and after many reverses he defeated the English and captured a number of fortresses. After the battle of Bannockburn the war continued for fourteen years, when the independence of Scotland was acknowledged.

CALAIS. Page 162.
A port of France, on the Strait of Dover. Captured by Edward III of England in 1347, it was long the last relic of England's great holdings in France. It was finally captured by the Duke of Guise in 1558, and restored to France.

THE BLACK PRINCE. Page 174.
The son of Edward III and a valiant knight and soldier, who aided his father in winning the great victory at Crecy and himself won that at Poitiers. After ravaging France for years, he returned to England and died in 1376. (See Historical Tales, France, pages 103–115.)

THE BLACK DEATH. Page 185.
A frightful epidemic, which desolated the world from China to Ireland from 1348 to 1369. It is believed to have been a severe visitation of the oriental plague. Many millions died, England losing from a third to a half of its population.

WARS OF THE ROSES. Page 196.
The warlike struggle in England between the adherents of the House of York and the House of Lancaster, the former wearing a white rose, the latter a red rose, as their emblem. There was a bloody struggle of more than eighty years' duration, ending in the victory of the Lancastrians over Richard III on the field of Bosworth and the accession of Henry VII.

CARDINAL WOLSEY. Page 215.
A powerful churchman of the reign of Henry VIII. He became the prime favorite and chief minister of this monarch, but lost his favor from his failure to gain the Pope's consent to the divorce of Queen Catherine. His lands and goods were pronounced forfeited and he was arrested on a charge of treason, but died before the trial.

THE RUBICON. Page 248.

A stream of central Italy which formed the boundary of Julius Cæsar's province. By crossing it in 49 B.C. he virtually declared war against Pompey. To "cross the Rubicon" now signifies to enter upon an enterprise from which there is no withdrawal.

CROMWELL. Page 262.

In the civil war between Charles I of England and the forces of the Parliament, Oliver Cromwell rose by courage and ability to the leadership of the Parliamentary army. The execution of Charles I was due to him. Charles II was defeated at Worcester and Cromwell became virtual dictator. He proved as great a statesman as soldier, and one of the ablest men of affairs England ever produced.

WORCESTER. Page 276.

In 1649, after the execution of Charles I, his son Charles was proclaimed king by the Parliament of Scotland. He landed in Scotland in 1650, was crowned as Charles II, and led a Scottish army into England, where he was completely defeated at Worcester by Cromwell in 1651. In 1660, after Cromwell's death, he was made king.

PRINCES JAMES AND CHARLES. Pages 317, 330.

James Francis Edward, called the First Pretender, son of the fugitive James II of England, landed in Scotland in 1715, but quickly returned to France, finding his adherents already defeated and his cause hopeless. His son, Charles Edward Stuart, the Second Pretender, landed in Scotland in 1745, led an army into England, and was totally defeated at Culloden, Scotland, in 1746. His escape to France was attended with as many romantic incidents as that of Charles II.

HIGHLAND CLANS. Page 330.

In Scotland a clan was a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, whose rule was hereditary. All members bore the same surname, supposed to descend from a common ancestor. Some clans were divided into branches, each bearing a distinct surname.

CABUL. Page 349.

The capital of Afghanistan, which country was invaded by a British army in 1839. After what seemed a complete conquest, British agents were established in Cabul, guarded by a body of troops. The Afghans rose against these in 1841, with the result described.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. When and by whom was Christianity introduced into England? Pages 12–18.
2. Who was the first learned King of England and how did he earn the title of "The Great"? Pages 19–34.
3. When and by whom was the Saxon kingdom of England brought to an end? Pages 49, 59.
4. What noble Saxon rebel long held the field against the Normans? Page 62.
5. What is meant by the "New Forest" and what English king met his death there? Pages 77–85.
6. How did Prince William, son of Henry I, meet his death? Page 90.
7. What led to a civil war in England in the twelfth century? Pages 94–95.
8. By whom was Richard Cœur de Lion seized and imprisoned and why? Pages 112–113.
9. Why did Philip of France wish to keep Richard in prison? Page 116.
10. What led Robin Hood and his band of outlaws to take to the forests and to a life of plunder? Page 122.
11. What led William Wallace of Scotland to rebel against the English? Pages 136–137.
12. By what stratagem did Robert Bruce win the battle of Bannockburn? Page 158.
13. How did King Philip of France seek to save Calais from the English? Pages 165–166.
14. How did the English queen save the hostages from Calais? Pages 172–173.
15. What three famous victories were won in France in the medieval age and at which did the English first use cannon? Page 184.
16. When did the Black Death appear in England, and what was its effect? Page 185.
17. What was the cause of the Wat Tyler rebellion in England? Page 186.
18. What was the final effect of the peasant outbreak? Page 195.
19. What impostor became known as the White Rose of England? Pages 198–202.

20. What was meant by the Field of the Cloth of Gold? Page 227.

21. What two French kings were taken prisoner and held in captivity? Pages 182, 227.

22. Why was Lady Arabella Stuart forbidden to marry and persecuted by Queen Elizabeth and James I? Page 228.

23. What was the cause of the most romantic adventure ever undertaken by an English prince? Page 245.

24. Where and when was fought the final battle in the English civil war? Page 276.

25. Why did Cromwell dismiss the English Parliament? Page 302.

26. By whom was a complete despotism established in England? Page 304.

27. What led to the siege of Londonderry by the Irish? Pages 305–306.

28. What plot was laid in the Highlands in 1715 and under what guise? Page 317.

29. What was the cause and the result of the battle of Culloden? Pages 329, 330.

30. What led to the celebrated battle of Trafalgar and what was its result? Pages 339, 348.

31. What was the cause of the massacre of an army from which only one man escaped? Pages 356–357.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

A History of England from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution of 1688. *Hume, David.*
This work has long held a foremost place among general histories of England, and while not regarded to-day as an authority, on account of the author's prejudices, is looked upon as a standard example of historical composition, it being the first attempt at a comprehensive treatment of all the important facts, placing social and literary activities on the same level as war and government.

A History of the English People. *Green, John Richard.*
This is the earliest attempt to make the people the prominent feature in a historical work, much of its space being devoted to accounts of their social condition at various periods. The work is strong and interesting in style and covers the whole period of English history to the close of the Napoleonic wars.

The Popular History of England. *Knight, Charles.*
Next to Green's, this history is best adapted to the general reader. It is especially full in its treatment of nineteenth century topics.

A History of England. *Bright, James Franck.*
A clear, accurate, carefully and strongly written work, covering the whole period from the withdrawal of the Romans to the death of Queen Victoria. It is on the level of the modern historical requirements in method and critical judgment.

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These are valuable and highly esteemed works.

THE HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND. *Freeman, Edward Augustus.*
This is a work of striking value, unsurpassed by any other work in English history, and is by many regarded as the greatest of English historical works. It is as excellent for its style as its contents.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH. *Froude, James Anthony.*
This work, written with the brilliancy which has made the author a favorite, quickly became popular. Yet the influence of its attractive style is negatived by the prejudices of the author, which have prevented him from being just and impartial.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES I TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR, 1603–1642. *Gardiner, Samuel Rawson.*
Gardiner's qualities as a writer give great weight and value to his history, which displays at once a broad grasp of facts and a judicious method of handling them. He is free from any prejudice, and has availed himself of the latest critical research, and his work is one of leading worth.

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This stands first among English histories as a masterpiece of literature and a work of enduring popularity. Though somewhat vitiated by prejudice, its splendid delineation of character and the vast array of facts it includes promise to make it long an English classic.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Lecky, William E. H.*
This is a work which deals widely with the characteristics that go to the making of a nation, those of political movements, manners and customs, etc., and deals with them all in a masterly manner.

HISTORY OF THE FOUR GEORGES and HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES. *M'Carthy, Justin.*
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that of Macaulay, and his works are full of dramatic and picturesque features. They are at the same time accurate and trustworthy.

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One of the greatest of modern historians, Ranke's "History of England" is classed as one of his ablest works. Especially powerful is his analysis of the effect of foreign policy on England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

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A work written by various authors and of much value and interest as a picture of English life at successive periods.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, ETC. *Stanhope, Earl (Lord Mahon).*
There are two histories from his pen, which take up English history where Macaulay ends and carry it forward to the end of the American Revolution. It is the best history of England for the period treated, though lacking the literary skill to which Macaulay owes his popularity.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE CONCLUSION OF THE GREAT WAR IN 1815. *Walpole, Sir Spencer.*
This deals with the story of politics and reform and the policies of the two great parties under several ministers and is a work containing much of interest and value.

A CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF HENRY VII TO THE DEATH OF GEORGE III. *Hallam, Henry.*
Hallam's work is full of evidences of painstaking research and is marked for its complete impartiality. But later investigation has thrown new light on many of the subjects treated, as is evident in the work next named.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. *Stubbs, William.*
This work ends with the death of Richard III, where that of Hallam begins. It is a production of remarkable ability, and in the words of Freeman is, "The greatest monument yet reared by English historical scholarship." It has become the standard work in England on the subject treated.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III. *May, Thomas Erskine.*
This work continues the subject treated by Stubbs and Hallam, and for the period covered is the most important of works on English constitutional history. Dealing with the period of greatest progress, it gives an excellent view of English political development.

COURSE OF READING IN GERMAN HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

In Germany we meet with a nation of extraordinary character. In their early days each of the modern nations of Europe—England, France, Italy, etc.—was divided up into a number of small kingships or principalities, more or less independent of each other. Political science in that age was in its formative period and the power of no ruler could extend far without peril of breaking. As men grew more civilized the scope of governmental control extended and the small kingdoms of England, France, and other countries became consolidated into single great kingdoms. This took place many centuries in the past for all the nations of Europe except the German, in which it was remarkably delayed. The process of welding together which we observe elsewhere did not take place among the German people, and we find that country broken up into a strange multitude of minor divisions, governed by kings, princes, counts, dukes, and other petty rulers, the sizes of the several divisions varying as much as do those of the American

states. Not until 1871, when the present German Empire was formed, was this mediæval state of affairs finally overcome, and most of the old kingships retain their integrity to-day, modern Germany being more of the type of a federal union, like the United States, than a fully consolidated kingdom, like the nations surrounding it.

It is true that, in reading the history of Germany, we find frequent mention of the Emperor, but the imperial potentate of those days was a dignitary of minor authority over the kingdoms and principalities. He was monarch of the Holy Roman Empire, a political fiction founded when Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the West, and his dominion was held to include Italy as well as Germany. In fact, his power was often greater in Italy than in Germany, and we find one of the emperors, Frederick II, establishing his capital in Naples, and ruling from that city his composite kingdom. But the fiction of the Holy Roman Empire did not consolidate the kingdoms of Germany, each of which maintained its independence and separate government and yielded little to the authority of the Emperor. This ancient Empire was brought to an end by Napoleon, who also took the first step towards combining the German states, a work which was completed by Bismarck in 1871.

In this country of small principalities civilization made slow progress and there was frequent clashing between the minor states. Its history is full of interesting incidents, and yields much of

legend and anecdote, of which full use has been made in our tales of Germany. It is also of interest as being the country in which revolt against the Church of Rome was most vigorous and successful, and in which the separation into the two great religious divisions of Romanists and Protestants took place. This revolution was not accomplished without hard-fought wars, which preceded the political wars of more recent times. All this gave rise to many interesting historical incidents, of which a very entertaining and instructive series may be found in the volume of German Historical Tales.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

FIRST READING. VOL. v. Pp. 7–18.
Roman invasion of Germany—Hermann the patriot—The defeat of the Romans—The grief of Augustus—A new war—Capture of Thusnelda—Hermann and Germanicus—The rescue of Germany.

SECOND READING. VOL. v. Pp. 19–36.
The Lombards and the Vandals—Alboin and Rosamond—The Lombard invasion of Italy—Alboin's insult to his queen—Rosamond's revenge—The queen's fate—Romilda's treachery—Escape of her sons—Grimoald's adventure—An agent of mischief—Grimoald becomes king—Defeats his enemies.

THIRD READING. VOL. v. Pp. 37–46.
The insurrection of Wittekind—The Saxons baptized—Wittekind and Charlemagne—Theodoric's army defeated—Charlemagne's revenge—The revolt quelled—Wittekind becomes a Christian.

FOURTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 47–57.
The sea-rovers of Scandinavia—Invasion of France and Italy—The stratagem of Hasting—Hasting is baptized—The Norsemen in England and Germany—Rollo and the siege of Paris—A great defeat of the Norsemen.

FIFTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 58–68.
Bishop Hatto and Louis the Child—Hatto and Adalbert—Legend of the Mouse Tower—The Magyar invasion—The election of an emperor—Conrad II in Italy—The claim of Duke Ernst—Ernst in prison—The robber chiefs—The legends about Duke Ernst.

SIXTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 69–76.
Otho and Lothaire—Otho invades France—Otho in Italy—Defeated by the Arabs and Greeks—His adventure and escape—Legends of Otho's career.

SEVENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 77–91.
The guardians of a boy monarch—Young Henry's adventures—The sternness of Bishop Hanno—Henry's character corrupted—How Queen Bertha won his love—Contest with Pope Gregory—Excommunication of the emperor—Henry's humiliation and penitence—Later story of the Pope and the Emperor.

EIGHTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 92–104.
The Guelphs and Ghibellines—How Weinsberg softened the Emperor's wrath—Bishop Henry and King William—The archbishop and the king—Frederick von Stauffen's courtship—Adalbert the bandit—Tycho's stratagem—The wine-casks and their contents.

NINTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 105–117.
The oppression of the Milanese—Frederick Barbarossa besieges and punishes Milan—Revolt and second siege—Milan destroyed—The Emperor's flight—Milan rebuilt—Frederick's defeat at Lignano—Frederick as a Crusader—Legends about Frederick.

TENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 118–128.
Frederick II and Pope Gregory IX—Frederick's pledge to make a crusade—How he kept it—The farce of delivering Jerusalem to him—His conflict with the Pope—Frederick's reforms and foresight—The splendor of his court.

ELEVENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 129–147.
Disasters of the Ghibellines—Manfred and Charles of Anjou—Cruel fate of Manfred's children—Conradin invades Italy—His defeat and execution—The "Sicilian Vespers"—Anarchy in mediæval Germany—The work of the Vehm—How it administered justice—Great power of the secret courts—Their gradual decline.

TWELFTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 148–161.
Arnold, the Swiss patriot—A peasant conspiracy—William Tell and Gessler's hat—Tell shoots the apple from his son's head—Tell's arrow reaches the tyrant's heart—Success of the rebels—Death of the emperor.

THIRTEENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 162–175.
Disasters of the fourteenth century—The Black Death—Its frightful ravages in Europe and Asia—Jewish massacres—The Flagellants—Duke Leopold's army—Attack in a mountain pass—Victory of the Swiss—The freedom of Switzerland.

FOURTEENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 176–197.
Emperor Wenceslas and his acts of cruelty—Sigismund imprisoned—His new acts of folly—Huss and Ziska—The murder of the councillors—The revolt of the people—The Austrians invade Switzerland—The armies meet—Arnold Winkelried's self-sacrifice—The Austrians defeated—The freedom of the Swiss.

FIFTEENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 198–209.
A religious war—Ziska's victory—The harsh rules of the Taborites—A war of extermination—Ziska is blinded—The blind warrior victorious—He occupies Prague—His death—Bohemia invaded and desolated—Triumph of the Hussites—The Catholic religion reinstated.

SIXTEENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 210–216.
The Turks capture Constantinople—They besiege Belgrade—Hunyady and his army—The Turks assailed—Enthusiasm of the peasants—The signal defeat of the besiegers—The Hungarians invade Bohemia and are defeated.

SEVENTEENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 217–228.
A fugitive monk—Captured and taken to Wartburg—Life in the castle—Luther's career—The indulgences—His protest—Before the pope's legate—Burns the pope's bull—The Diet of Worms—The emperor's safe-conduct—Later life of Luther.

EIGHTEENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 229–237.
Solyman's march of invasion—Vienna its goal—The Turks checked at Guntz—Eight hundred men stop an army—A fierce assault and stern defence—A month's check and Austria saved—Vienna garrisoned and Solyman retreats—The defence of Szigeth.

NINETEENTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 238–251.
The Anabaptists—Revolt of the peasants—Ravages of the rebels—Goetz, the rebel leader—The victory of Truchsess and his bloody reprisal—Münzer and the Anabaptists—His defeat and execution—The Münster revolt—Fierce defence of the rebels—The end of the outbreak.

TWENTIETH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 252–276.
Wallenstein and his wealth—The revolt and conquest of Bohemia—Mansfeld against Wallenstein—The Danes routed—The siege of Stralsund—Wallenstein defies the emperor—The Magdeburg horror—Gustavus Adolphus defeats Tilly at Leipsic and Wallenstein at Lützen—Death of Gustavus—Murder of Wallenstein.

TWENTY-FIRST READING. VOL. v. Pp. 277–287.
The Turks threaten Vienna—Siege of the city—The distress of the besieged—Sobieski to the rescue—The Turks defeated—Their severe losses—Eugene's victory at Zenta.

TWENTY-SECOND READING. VOL. v. Pp. 288–314.
Frederick William of Prussia—His harsh treatment of his son—His corps of giants—His son's proposed flight—The fury of the father—The portfolio of letters—Young Frederick imprisoned and his friend executed—Frederick succeeds his father—Voltaire visits him—Ill blood and Voltaire leaves—His revenge on Frederick.

TWENTY-THIRD READING. VOL. v. Pp. 315–327.
Frederick the Great and his enemies—The battle of Rossbach—His victory—Frederick's great victory at Leuthen—The night march at Liegnitz—The surprise and defeat of the Austrians—Frederick's success.

TWENTY-FOURTH READING. VOL. v. Pp. 328–349.
The Tyrolese defeat the Bavarians—Hofer the patriot—Speckbacher takes Hall and Innsbruck—An invasion in force—A desperate defence—The Tyrol again free—Hofer finally captured and executed—Speckbacher's escape—The first and second empires of the West—Napoleon's overthrow at Leipsic—The war of 1870—A new German empire founded.

EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

AUGUSTUS. Page 7.

The first and most famous of the emperors of Rome. A nephew of the great Julius Cæsar, who overthrew the Roman republic, Octavius—the later Augustus—joined with Mark Antony and Lepidus to control the state. Antony's infatuation for Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, led to war with Octavius, the result being Antony's defeat and death and the raising of Octavius to the imperial power, under the title of Augustus Cæsar. Tiberius, named in the text, was his stepson and the second emperor.

THE VANDALS. Page 19.

A tribe of ancient Germans, who passed through Gaul into Spain, crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, and devastated northern Africa. Making their headquarters in ancient Carthage, they became pirates on the Mediterranean, captured and plundered Rome, and were afterwards subdued by the armies of the Eastern Empire.

THE AVARS. Page 28.

A tribe of Tartar origin which occupied Dacia about 555, thence made conquering excursions into Germany and Italy and gained a wide dominion. They were subdued by Charlemagne and nearly exterminated by the Moravians, and disappear from history after 827.

SEA-ROVERS. Page 47.

The Vikings or Sea Kings of Scandinavia who for several centuries devastated the coasts of Southern Europe and made conquering incursions into the interior. (See VIKINGS, notes on American Tales.)

EMPEROR OF GERMANY. Page 64.

(See Tale, the Old Empire and the New. Page 343.)

HUGH CAPET. Page 71.
Son of Hugh the Great, Count of Paris. On the death of Louis V, the last of the Carlovingian kings, in 987, this noble was elected King of France by the barons of the realm. He chose Paris as his capital. His dynasty continued until the Revolution of 1789.

GUELPHS AND GHIBELLINES. Pages 92, 129.
The names of two great political parties which fought for supremacy in Italy and Germany from the eleventh to the fourteenth century. Their names came from two German families, Welf and Waiblingen, the spelling being changed in Italy, which was the chief seat of their struggle. The Ghibellines were the supporters of the imperial authority, the Guelphs the opponents of the emperors and supporters of the popes and the free cities and kingdoms.

THE SARACENS. Page 118.
A name employed by mediæval writers to designate the Mohammedans of Syria; also applied to the Arabs generally and the Arab-Berber conquerors of Sicily and Spain.

THE TEMPLARS. Page 121.
A famous military order of the mediæval age, which owed its origin to the Crusades. The Knights Templars were organized in 1119 to guard pilgrims to Palestine from attacks by the Saracens. After the Crusades they became a powerful organization. The Order was suppressed in France by Philip the Fair, who seized many of its members on the charge of heresy and burned a large number at the stake. It was also suppressed in England, but with less cruelty.

THE MINNESINGERS. Page 129.
The career of the Troubadours of France gave rise to a similar body of poets in Germany, who took the name of Minnesingers, from *minne*, signifying "love." They were more refined and delicate in their songs, and showed a greater reverence for women, than the troubadours. Their period was chiefly between the years 1170 and 1250.

WILLIAM TELL. Page 148.

According to modern critics there is much of the mythical in the story of this Swiss hero. His famous exploit of shooting the apple from his son's head had been told of a Danish champion of earlier date, and of others elsewhere. Tradition relates that Tell was drowned about 1250, while trying to save a child.

JOHN HUSS. Page 182.

A celebrated preacher of Prague, Bohemia, who incurred the censure of the Catholic clergy by his advocacy of the doctrines of the English reformer Wickliffe. He was excommunicated for his teachings in 1413, and in 1414 appeared before the Council of Constance under a safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund. As he adhered to his opinions, the treacherous Emperor ignored his safe-conduct and had him burned as a heretic.

SOLYMAN. Page 229.

Solyman II, Sultan of Turkey, succeeding to the sultanate in 1520. He was an active and successful general, besieged and captured Belgrade and Rhodes and conquered Croatia and great part of Hungary. He also made extensive conquests in Persia and Arabia and died while besieging Szigeth in Hungary. He was one of the ablest rulers of his time, as eminent in the arts of peace as of war, constructing magnificent edifices, encouraging learning, and possessing fine literary attainments.

TILLY. Page 255.

Johann Tzerklas, Count Tilly, born in Brabant in 1559, served in the Netherlands in the armies of Philip II. After the breaking out of the Thirty Years' War he was made commander-in-chief of the army of the Catholic League, in 1630 succeeded Wallenstein as commander-in-chief of the imperial forces, and was successful in all engagements until his defeat at Leipsic.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. Page 265.

Born at Stockholm in 1594, the grandson of the famous Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus won the fame of being the greatest soldier of his time. His

first successful wars were fought against Poland and Russia, and in the Thirty Years' War he saved Protestant Germany from subjection by the armies of the Emperor Ferdinand. (See Scandinavian Tales, page 312, for his exploits at the battle of Leipsic.)

SOBIESKI. Page 282.
A celebrated Polish warrior, who at an early age defeated invasions of the Cossacks, Tartars and Russians, and in 1674 was elected king of Poland as John II. The Turks invaded Poland and were driven out by him, and in 1683, as described, he drove their army from Vienna, thus checking their last great movement of invasion.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What led to the revolt of the Germans under Hermann against the Romans? Page 8.
2. What was the result? Pages 12–18.
3. When was the kingdom of Lombardy founded in northern Italy? Page 22.
4. When did the Avars invade Italy? Pages 28, 35.
5. Who was the great champion of the Saxons in the wars with Charlemagne? Pages 37–38.
6. Who were the most famous of the sea-rovers of Scandinavia? Pages 47, 53, 55.
7. What fierce tribe of barbarians invaded and terrified Germany in the tenth century? Page 62.
8. What German emperor first besieged Paris and by whom was it defended? Pages 70–71.
9. What was the most remarkable event in the history of the Emperors of Germany? Pages 84–91.
10. Why did Frederick Barbarossa destroy the city of Milan and with what effect? Pages 105–117.
11. What was the character of the crusade of Frederick II and how did he obtain possession of Jerusalem? Pages 118–119.
12. For what purpose was the tribunal of the Holy Vehm instituted? Pages 138–139.
13. What is the modern opinion of the story of William Tell? Page 158.
14. What gave rise to the sect of the Flagellants and what is meant by this term? Pages 162–167.
15. What did the Swiss gain by their signal victory at Morgarten? Pages 170–174.
16. What act of faithlessness and treachery was committed by Emperor Sigismund? Page 182.
17. When did the Austrians make a second attempt to subdue Switzerland and how was it defeated? Pages 189–196.
18. What was the result of Sigismund's treachery to John Huss? Page 198.
19. How was Belgrade saved in its first siege by the Turks? Pages 210–216.
20. What was the incitement to Luther's revolt against the Church of Rome? Page 220.

21. How was Solyman the Magnificent checked in his invasion of Austria? Pages 229–235.

22. Who were the Anabaptists? Page 238.

23. Who was Wallenstein? Pages 252–253.

24. What was the fate of the two great leaders in the Thirty Years' War? Pages 271–276.

25. By whom was Vienna saved from capture by the Turks? Page 282.

26. In what way was Frederick the Great treated in youth by his father? Pages 289–290.

27. What led to hostile relations between Frederick the Great and his guest Voltaire? Pages 308–314.

28. What is meant by the Seven Years' War? Page 315.

29. What led to the revolt of the Tyrol? Page 329.

30. How were the leaders of the Tyrolese treated for their patriotism? Pages 339–341.

31. What was the character of the old German Empire and when and by whom was the new one constituted? Pages 343, 349.

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THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. *Bryce, James.*
There is no more popular and meritorious work on German history than this production of an English author, there being no counterpart to it in its luminous portrayal of the relations between Germany and Rome during the mediæval period.

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. *Menzel, Wolfgang.*
This, a translation of a German work, brings down the history to the year 1848, and has been widely popular in Germany. Its account of political conditions in Germany during the past two centuries is especially satisfactory.

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Written in the clear and attractive style of this author, and ranking among the best of the brief histories. It is founded, like the parallel work by Charlton T. Lewis, mainly on Dr. David Müller's "History of Germany from the Earliest Times."

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GERMANY. *Staël, Madame de.*
A work highly praised by Goethe and Mackintosh and considered by some as the greatest work of this famous authoress. It is not a political history of the country, but a luminous account of its institutions and of its philosophy and literature, the purpose being to portray the characteristics of the Germans and show the causes of their social and political conditions.

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This, like the above, is not a history, but an exposition of the political and social conditions existing in modern Germany. There is no other work dealing so luminously with the origin and character of German institutions.

STORY OF HUNGARY. *Vambéry, Arminius.*
This work is from the pen of the celebrated traveler and writer on Central Asian topics. Written in English, to supply English-speaking readers with a popular history of Hungary, it is of much value, giving a satisfactory account of Hungary from its origin.

COURSE OF READING IN FRENCH HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

FRANCE is in various respects the most interesting of the nations of modern Europe. Like Italy, its history continues without a break from the days of ancient Rome, and it had risen into some degree of civilization while England and Germany were still plunged in barbarism. Its history goes back to the signal defeat of the Huns at Orleans, in the closing era of the Roman Empire, and continues through the irruption of the Franks to the crowning of Charlemagne as the first emperor of a new European empire. Here Christianity won its first great barbarian convert, in the baptism of Clovis in 496, and it long remained the chief bulwark of the Church of Rome. It is of interest also that France was the seat of the first active advent of literature after the decline of that of the ancient world. It is to the Troubadours and Trouveres of France that we owe that stir in European thought which rapidly spread through the neighboring countries and filled men's minds with new ideas and new impulses. In its subsequent

history France has played one of the most brilliant parts among the nations of Europe. None of those nations has produced more striking characters or known a more varied series of events. The two greatest military leaders of the modern period lent the glamour of their glory to French history. Charlemagne, in its early days, spread his dominion over half the continent and built up an empire of splendid scope. Napoleon, in our own era, did the same, and for years wielded the greatest power of any man in modern times.

There is more than this in French history. It is full of the elements of romance and living interest. Here the feudal system first grew up; here the institution of Chivalry was founded and made its most brilliant display; here the knight errant found his fairest field; here in the famous Richelieu arose the most able of statesmen and in Louis XIV the most magnificent of modern monarchs. Here despotism grew up on the ruins of feudalism; here arose one of the bitterest of struggles between the Roman Church and the dissenting sects; and here, in the closing days of the eighteenth century, broke out the most remarkable revolution the world has ever known, a revolt which levelled at a blow the strong walls of despotic rule and established a republic on their ruins. To this famous uprising of the French people we owe the struggle for liberty among the peoples of Europe which has gone on for more than a century and is to-day full of promising indications. Such has, in brief, been the

history of France. It is one yielding many tales of courage and wit, of brilliant exploits and striking events. One's mind is fed at the very storehouse of romantic history as he reads of such characters as Charlemagne, Peter the Hermit, Joan of Arc, Henry of Navarre, and a host of other striking characters, reaching down through history to our own times, and making the story of France coruscate with splendid episodes.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

FIRST READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 7–17.
The city of Orleans—Attila and the Huns—The siege of Orleans—The bishop and the sentinel—The army of relief—The great battle of Châlons—The retreat of Attila.

SECOND READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 18–28.
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THIRD READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 29–39.
Two rival queens—The wiles of Fredegonde the wicked—Murder of the king—Marriage of Princess Rigouthe—Brunehild's contests with Fredegonde—Death of Fredegonde—the cruel punishment of Brunehild.

FOURTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 40–57.
The Vale of Roncesvalles—Charlemagne invades Spain—The legend of Roland's horn—The Song of Roland—Charlemagne and the Avars—The remarkable defences of Hungary—The war with the Avars—The conquest of their kingdom.

FIFTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 58–68.
The kingdom of Charlemagne—Charlemagne at Rome—A great cathedral—The Pope crowns Charlemagne emperor—The legend of Ogier the Dane.

SIXTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 69–80.
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The maid Joan and her voices—The peril of France—The maid's mission—Joan and the king—The march to Orleans—The siege raised—Joan's later career—The fate of Joan of Arc.

TENTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 133–146.
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ELEVENTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 147–157.
Charles the Bold and Louis the Shrewd—The folly of King Louis—Charles and his prisoner—The king's treachery—The capture and pillage of Liege—Escape of Louis from his enemy.

TWELFTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 158–165.
Charles the Bold and the Swiss—The Great Mogul diamond—A new attack on the Swiss—Charles again defeated—How Charles fought and fell at Nancy.

THIRTEENTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 166–187.
The good knight Bayard—The healing of his wound—He refuses the lady's ducats—Gives a dower to her daughters—The Duke of Bourbon—Bayard's death at Milan—Francis I at Pavia—Capture of the king—Death of Bourbon and capture of Rome.

FOURTEENTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 188–196.
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FIFTEENTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 197–217.
Henry of Navarre proclaimed king of France—Mayenne's siege of Dieppe—His defeat by the king—The famed field of Ivry—The white plume—Henry wins the realm—His premonition of death—His murder by Ravaillac.

SIXTEENTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 218–232.
Louis XIII and Richelieu—Conspiracy against the minister—The conspirators baffled—The plot to murder Richelieu—The treachery of Cinq-Mars—His arrest and execution.

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Mazarin and the Parliament—The tumult in Paris—Anne of Austria and De Retz—The insurrection—The release of Broussel—Flight of the queen and the court—Condé defeats the Fronde—The return of Mazarin.

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TWENTY-THIRD READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 306–315.
The men who dominated the Terror—Death of Marat and Danton—Robespierre directs the revolution—Revolt in the Convention—Robespierre accused—The tyrant overthrown—Shot and guillotined—The Terror ends.

TWENTY-FOURTH READING. VOL. vi. Pp. 316–352.
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EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

THE HUNS. Page 8.

It is not positively known where the Huns came from, but it is thought that their ancestors were the Huing-nu, a people of Turkish stock, who formed a powerful state in Mongolia in the second century B.C. After a warlike career they lost their power and some of them appear to have migrated to eastern Russia. From this region at a later date came the Huns, who for nearly a century held Europe in mortal terror. Hungary, though it seems to bear their name, was not settled by them.

CLOVIS. Page 18.

King of the Franks, born about 466 A.D. Gaul had been invaded by the German tribe of the Franks before him, but he completed the conquest and established the nation which has grown into modern France.

CHARLEMAGNE. Page 40.

King of the Franks. The preceding Merovingian dynasty in France had been overthrown by his father Pepin, son of Charles Martel, mayor of the palace. The kingdom inherited by Charlemagne (Charles the Great) included France and a large part of Germany. He extended it largely by conquering Lombardy, Saxony and other regions and founded the greatest empire known in Europe for centuries. The Pope crowned him Emperor of the West, as the successor of the later Roman emperors. His dynasty became known as the Carlovingian.

PALADINS. Page 68.

The name given to the knightly companions of Charlemagne, in the romantic tales of the later period. The word is derived from the Counts Palatine, or of the Palace, the highest dignitaries of the Byzantine court. It became used generally for a lord or chieftain.

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR. Page 94.
A destructive contest, which began with the invasion of France by Edward III in 1398. It really continued for 125 years, though the actual fighting occupied only a small part of this period. France was terribly desolated, but at the end England had lost all her territory in France except Calais, and the French kings were more powerful than they had been since the days of Charlemagne.

JOAN OF ARC. Page 116.
This name is misleading, as giving the impression that the "Maid of Orleans," as she became known in France, came from a place called Arc. In reality it was her family name, her father being a peasant named Jacques Darc. It is disputed whether she should be called Jeanne Darc or Jeanne D'Arc, the latter giving the impression of one of noble birth.

KNIGHT ERRANT. Page 133.
A wandering knight whose life was spent in wandering around in search of adventures. The knights errant were rather characters of fiction than of real life.

LOUIS XI. Page 147.
A king of France famous for his crafty policy, by which he gained more than he could have done by war. He greatly increased the royal power at the expense of the nobles, and after the death of Charles the Bold seized his large domains. For intellect and ability few kings of France equalled him, and none for duplicity.

CHEVALIER BAYARD. Page 166.
A knight famous not only for valor and skill, but still more for probity. He played a leading part in the wars of his time and became renowned as "the knight without fear and without reproach."

DUKE OF BOURBON. Page 176.
A famous French general, who gained the high office of Constable of France by his ability. His loyalty to Francis I was weakened by various injuries done him and he left France to enter the service of

Charles V of Germany, the enemy of Francis. He was accounted the ablest French general of his time.

FRANCIS I. Page 176.

An able king of France who engaged in wars in Italy and was taken prisoner at Pavia. He wrote home to his mother: "All is lost except honor." Charles V kept him prisoner at Madrid and exacted severe terms before releasing him. These terms he refused to fulfil. He had a great reputation for gallantry, generosity, and royal accomplishments. For his famous meeting with Henry VIII of England, see English Tales, page 213.

THE HUGUENOTS. Page 188.

The name given the Protestants of France. They grew to be a powerful party, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the country was distracted by wars between the two religious parties. Their military power ended with the capture of their stronghold, La Rochelle, by Richelieu. The Edict of Nantes, giving the right of worship, signed by Henry IV, was revoked by Louis XIV, and severe persecution followed, thousands of the Huguenots leaving France.

HENRY OF NAVARRE. Page 197.

Often called in France Henry the Great, for his ability. A descendant of Louis XI, he succeeded his mother on the throne of Navarre, and on the murder of Henry III of France became next in succession to the throne of that kingdom. A Protestant by birth, the Catholic League opposed him bitterly, and after the defeat of the League at Ivry he was obliged to become a Roman Catholic to conciliate the opposing party. By his generosity and ability and the skill of his great minister Sully he gained great popularity in France. Ravaillac, who killed him, was a half-crazed fanatic.

RICHELIEU. Page 218.

The great prime minister of Louis XIII began his career as a member of the priesthood, rising to the rank of Cardinal. Admitted to the royal council, he rose to be the virtual head of the state, suppressing

his enemies, humbling the nobles, and greatly increasing the power of the king. By his skilful foreign policy he added greatly to the standing and influence of France, and no statesman in the world's history surpasses him in reputation.

PRINCE DE CONDÉ. Page 243.
A member of a famous family of France, who was called "The great Condé" from his ability as a general. During the war of the Fronde he commanded the royalists at first, but being arrested by Cardinal Mazarin, he conducted a war of revenge against them. Sentenced to death, he escaped and entered the service of Spain, but in his later life fought ably for France in Holland, defeating the Prince of Orange.

VOLTAIRE. Page 264.
The most famous of French writers. Though he won great fame as a poet, dramatist and prose writer, his vanity, his satirical writings and the infidelity of his religious opinions, led to a degree of persecution, and in 1750 he left France to visit Frederick the Great at Berlin. Here, too, he gave offence and was treated with indignity by Frederick. He finally settled at Ferney, in Switzerland, remaining in peace and comfort there from 1755 to 1778, when he returned to France in his eighty-fifth year, to die from the excitement of his triumphant welcome. (See Historical Tales, Germany, page 305.)

CAGLIOSTRO. Page 277.
A celebrated charlatan and impostor, whose real name was Giuseppe Balsamo, but who assumed the name and title of Count Cagliostro and travelled in many countries, professing alchemy, medicine, and sorcery, and obtaining money by various forms of imposture. After the affair of the diamond necklace he went to Rome, where he was arrested and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment for his profession of freemasonry. He died in prison.

THE BASTILLE. Page 281.
A state prison of France, similar to the Tower of London, begun in the reign of Charles V, 1370. In the later years of the monarchy it became dreaded

and hated, many persons of all ranks being imprisoned there without any form of law or justice. When the revolution began, the first act of the people was the seizure and demolition of this detested stronghold of tyranny.

NAPOLEON. Page 316.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the well-known career of Napoleon Bonaparte, and must suffice to say that his extraordinary course of victory led him in the end to a fatal confidence in his military skill. The invasion of Russia was the first step towards his downfall. All Europe rose against him after his retreat, France was invaded, and he was forced to abdicate and was exiled to Elba. His return proved a hopeless effort to reinstate himself, and his career ended in the rocky isle of St. Helena.

LOUIS NAPOLEON. Page 337.

The son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais, and nephew of the great Napoleon. He sought twice to foment an insurrection, being arrested and imprisoned the second time, but escaping from prison in 1826, after six years' detention. The revolution of 1848 gave him an opportunity to enter France, and he offered himself as a candidate for the presidency of the republic and was elected by an immense majority, the magic of the name Napoleon still being strong in France. Three years afterwards he overthrew the legislature and made himself emperor, the people again supporting him by a great majority of votes. His imperial career came to an end at Sedan, and he died in exile in 1873.

VON MOLTKE. Page 339.

A Prussian general of remarkable knowledge of the art of war. Made lieutenant-general in 1859, he was chief of the royal staff in 1866 and directed the campaign by which the Austrian army was decisively beaten at Sadowa. He directed in person the operations of the army in the war of 1870 and ordered the movements which led to its phenomenal success. He was made a count in 1870, Chief Marshal of the German Empire in 1871, and died in 1890.

MARSHAL BAZAINE. Page 340.

A French general who commanded a brigade in the Crimean war and was made general of division in 1855. In 1863 he was put in command of the French army in Mexico and was made a marshal in 1864. In 1869 he became commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard. His surrender of his army and the fortress of Metz in 1870 led to his being court-martialed and sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he escaped from prison after a few months. He died in Madrid in 1888.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What two great sieges and rescues gave renown to the city of Orleans? Pages 10, 123.
2. How were the Franks converted to Christianity? Pages 26–27.
3. Who was Roland the Paladin and what made him famous? Page 40.
4. With what nations of barbarians did Charlemagne have to fight? Pages 47–48.
5. Why was Charlemagne crowned emperor by the pope? Pages 58–59.
6. What led Peter the Hermit to preach a Crusade through Europe? Pages 69–70.
7. What was the outcome of the First Crusade? Pages 78–79.
8. What led the towns of France to demand charters and who spoke for their rights? Pages 81–82.
9. How were the people of France treated during the Hundred Years' War? Page 94.
10. How did Bertrand du Guesclin obtain liberty from the Black Prince? Page 112.
11. How did Joan of Arc, a low-born peasant girl, raise the siege of Orleans and open the way to the crowning of the king at Rheims? Pages 122–131.
12. What is meant by a knight errant? Page 133.
13. Why did people call Louis XI "the universal spider"? Page 147.
14. By what means did the Swiss defeat the powerful army of Charles the Bold of Burgundy? Pages 158–159.
15. What gave the Chevalier de Bayard his great renown? Page 166.
16. By what great soldier was the city of Rome taken in 1527 and what was his fate and that of the city? Pages 185–186.
17. What terrible event followed the marriage of King Henry of Navarre? Pages 188–194.
18. What were the fates of Henry III and Henry IV of France? Pages 197, 214.
19. In what great battle did Henry IV overcome his enemies and what else did he have to do to secure the throne? Pages 202–209.

20. What was the fate of those who conspired against Cardinal Richelieu? Pages 218–232.
21. What led the Parliament of Paris to assert its rights and powers against Mazarin and the queen? Pages 233–234.
22. What was the mystery of the "Man with the Iron Mask"? Pages 257–263.
23. What two great and famous men met in Paris in 1778? Page 267.
24. What led to the mystery of the diamond necklace? Page 271.
25. What made the people of France hate, attack, and demolish the Bastille? Page 281.
26. What was meant by the Sainte Ampoule? Page 287.
27. What caused the flight of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette from Paris? Page 298.
28. What brought the Reign of Terror in France to an end? Pages 306–315.
29. What was the purpose of Napoleon in lingering in Moscow? Page 326.
30. What two returns were made by Napoleon to France? Pages 327, 335.
31. What two critical periods marked the modern history of France? Page 337.
32. What striking political events took place in the year 1870–71? Pages 337–338.
33. What was the true cause of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870? Pages 338–339.
34. To what did the Prussians owe their phenomenal success? Page 339.
35. How did the war end? Pages 340–341, 352.
36. What was the cause of the communal insurrection in Paris? Page 342.
37. What led to the fall of the Commune? Page 347.
38. What excesses did it commit in its final days? Pages 348–349.
39. What revenge was taken by the army and the authorities? Page 351.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

POPULAR HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. *Guizot, François P. G.*
As a popular history of France this admirable work has no equal. Careful study and lucid presentation are shown, minor affairs being made to circle around the careers of great men and the development of great events. "History of Civilization in France from the Fall of the Roman Empire" is a work of the highest usefulness by the same author, it giving an especially clear and meritorious account of the conditions of France during the reign of Charlemagne and the prevalence of feudalism.

HISTOIRE DE FRANCE. *Martin, Bon Louis Henri.*
Comprised in two historical works, one of seventeen volumes of the times preceding 1789, and one of eight volumes for the subsequent period. It is an impartial and very accurate work, the fruit of deep research, and stands first among the general histories of France, the first prize of the French Academy being accorded to it in 1856. The author deals fearlessly with recent political events and his work has exerted a powerful influence upon national feeling.

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While this author had great erudition and the capacity for earnest research, his work is not impartial, his strong prejudices and ardent patriotism coloring his opinions. It is, however, eminently readable, the author having an unusual gift of picturesque representation.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. *Crowe, Eyre Evans.*
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MÉMOIRES. *Comines, Philippe de.*
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CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN. *Froissart, Sir John.*
Here we do not have a philosophical historian, but a garrulous and delightful old story-teller, who paints for us in vivid colors the knightly life of the fourteenth century. The deeds of the heroes of chivalry are here graphically and picturesquely delineated by one "to the manner born."

ANCIENT GAUL. *Godwin, Parke.*
The fullest work in English on the history of Gaul and one written with much literary skill. His accounts of the social and political condition of the Gauls is especially notable.

CIVIL WARS AND MONARCHY IN FRANCE. *Ranke, Leopold von.*
A valuable work from the pen of this eminent writer, detailing the events of the period from the accession of Francis I to the death of Louis XV. The influence and significance of events and the influence of foreign policy are special features of this able work.

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This deals with events from the restoration of the republic in 1871 to the end of the century, and is of high interest alike from its style and its material.

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These works display the well-known literary skill of

their author, and are unequalled in their display of the social condition of the nation during and before the Revolution. The study as a whole ranks among the most remarkable of historical works.

THE FORMATION AND PROGRESS OF THE THIRD ESTATE (TIERS ETAT) IN FRANCE. *Thierry, Augustin.* Portrays the rise of the people of France to political power and the subjugation of local institutions under Louis XIV. It is a valuable account of the growth of popular rights.

COURSE OF READING IN SPANISH HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

THE history of Spain is replete with interest for several reasons. Unimportant as Spain is to-day among the nations of Europe, the time was when it occupied the leading place among them all and its monarch practically controlled the destinies of Europe and largely of the civilized world. This was during the reign of Charles I, who as Charles V became the head of the Holy Roman Empire. He reigned over all Spain, Germany, Netherlands and nearly the whole of settled America, and exercised a powerful influence over the remainder of Europe, while the gold of the New World was poured in profusely to enrich his throne. Never did monarch rule over a wider domain and the Spain of his day loomed very large on the horizon of history.

In its earlier days Spain was in great measure a land of romance, its history being one in which fabulous legends largely took the place of sober fact, and in which for centuries the realm lay under the control of a foreign race, the all-conquering Saracens. There is nothing in history fuller of romantic interest than the story of the

Arabian dominion in Spain and the long and bitter struggle waged by the Christians against the Mohammedan invaders. First we see the Saracen flood from Africa overflowing the land, driving back the older Gothic inhabitants into the narrow mountainous region of the northwest, where a shadow of independence was maintained while the Arabs gradually built up, in the remainder of the land, their remarkable kingdom with its populous cities, its noble and splendid examples of architecture, its active schools, and its civilization surpassing that then existing in any other region of Europe.

In the succeeding centuries we perceive the handful of independent Christians in the northwest gradually making their way against the Mohammedans, extending their dominion, fighting for life and empire, and step by step driving back the foreign foe until they were cooped up in the single province of Granada. Then came the final scene in this drama of conquest, when the armies of Ferdinand and Isabella captured the last Moorish stronghold and brought the whole of Spain under Christian rule. The close of this remarkable era in the history of Spain fitted in strikingly with the beginning of another, of still more remarkable character, for the year of the conquest of Granada was that of the discovery of America by Columbus in command of a Spanish expedition, and of the beginning of that extraordinary era of expansion which left Spain the master of the greater part of

the vast American continent. Then came the reign of Charles I, with his mighty dominion and power, that of Philip II, with the terrible struggle in the Netherlands, in which was exhausted much of the treasure brought from America, and the period of decline under the successors of these powerful monarchs. The result of all this has been the loss of Spain's prominence in Europe and of all her great foreign domain, until she has sunk from the leading to a very minor place in European politics. Yet her former history is rife with interest, and is unsurpassed for events of romantic incident and examples of ardent courage and national devotion.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

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EIGHTH READING. VOL. vii. Pp. 96–114.
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FIFTEENTH READING. VOL. vii. Pp. 202–212.
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TWENTIETH READING. VOL. vii. Pp. 275–291.
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TWENTY-FIRST READING. VOL. vii. Pp. 292–301.
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TWENTY-SECOND READING. VOL. vii. Pp. 302–312.
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EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

THE GOTHS. Page 7.

An important branch of the Teutonic people residing when first known on the coasts and islands of the Baltic Sea. In the second century A.D. and later they migrated southward, one body, the Ostrogoths (East Goths), to the Black Sea and the Danube; another, the Visigoths (West Goths), crossing the Danube and reaching Greece, whence, under Alaric, they overran Italy and conquered Rome. They subsequently made their way to Gaul and Spain, in which country they founded a Gothic kingdom.

MOHAMMED. Page 23.

A celebrated religious teacher, the founder of the Mohammedan system of belief. Born at Mecca, Arabia, about 570 A.D., he taught a new religious faith, whose apostles, after his death, set out on a conquering career for the dissemination of their doctrine. Much of Southern Asia and all of Northern Africa were conquered and a vast empire was founded, which in the end included Spain and the Eastern or Greek Empire.

SOLOMON. Page 31.

A famous Jewish king who won the reputation of extraordinary wisdom. His fame spread through the neighboring regions and he was credited by the Arabs and others with mighty skill in magic, enabling him to control the powers of the air and earth. In this guise he appears as a character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

CALIPH. Page 32.

The title given the ruler of the Mohammedan empire. At first the power of the caliph was spiritual, as the successor of Mohammed, but it grew to be supreme in temporal affairs. This title has been replaced in modern times by those of Sultan, Shah, Emir, etc.

THE MOORS. Page 41.

The people of the northern coast of Africa. Con-

quered by the Mohammedans in 709, the army by which Spain was subdued largely consisted of Moors with Arab leaders. Hence the caliphate founded in Spain is usually spoken of as the Moorish.

Moslems. Page 47.
Moslem has the same significance as Mussulman, or Mohammedan. It is often used as an adjective with this meaning.

Ommeyades and Abbassides. Page 68.
The Ommeyades were the first dynasty of Arabian caliphs, so named from one of their ancestors. This dynasty was overthrown by another called the Abbassides, from their ancestor Abbas, uncle of the prophet Mohammed. Abdurrahman, who escaped from his enemies and founded a separate caliphate in Spain, was a descendant of the Ommeyades.

Campeador. Page 81.
A word signifying champion. It was given the Cid for a victory in his youth over a Navarrese champion in single combat.

Ferdinand and Isabella. Page 108.
Spain in the fifteenth century was divided into the four kingdoms of Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada, the latter being the sole remaining possession of the Moors. Ferdinand, the heir of Aragon, married Isabella, the heir of Castile, in 1469. They soon after succeeded to their respective thrones and began that career of invasion which in time added Granada to their dominions. In 1513 Ferdinand conquered Navarre and thus brought all Spain under his rule, Isabella having died in 1504. The most famous event of their reign is their aid to Columbus and the discovery of the American continent.

Ponce de Leon. Page 110.
This is not the famous seeker of the Fountain of Youth in Florida, but an able Spanish warrior of the same name and period.

Garcilasso de la Vega. Page 140.
A Spanish soldier, who took part in the war with Granada, went to Mexico with Alvarado and aided

Cortes in the conquest of that country and of Guatemala. He served with distinction under Pizarro in Peru and became governor of Cuzco. His son, of the same name, whose mother was an Indian princess of the Inca race, wrote an admirable history of Peru and an account of the expedition of De Soto.

GONSALVO DE CORDOVA. Page 172.

One of the ablest of Spanish commanders, who distinguished himself in the war against Granada, and won the title of "The Great Captain" by his signal defeat of the French in Italy. Prescott says that his name is "as familiar to his countrymen as that of the Cid."

CHARLES V. Page 183.

Charles I of Spain, the grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella, acceded to the throne on the death of Ferdinand in 1516. His grandfather on the maternal side was the Emperor Maximilian; he inherited the Netherlands from his father, the Archduke of Austria, and in 1519 he was elected Emperor of Germany under the title of Charles V. As such he was master of a vast empire, including the American possessions of Spain. Yet in the end, worn out by his incessant military enterprises, he voluntarily resigned from the throne and retired to spend the remainder of his life in peace and quiet in the monastery of Saint Yuste. His motive for this was the severe attacks of gout.

CARDINAL XIMENES. Page 192.

A celebrated Spanish statesman and patron of literature, a man in many respects of admirable character. His successful campaign in Africa gave him a high standing in the state and on the death of Ferdinand in 1516 he was appointed regent of Spain during the absence of King Charles I. His rule was despotic and seemed intended to exalt the power of the king.

DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA. Page 224.

A son of the Emperor Charles V and brother of Philip II of Spain, and a military and naval commander of the greatest ability. His chief exploits were the subjection of the Moriscos of Spain, his naval victory at Lepanto, one of the greatest in his-

tory, his expedition to Africa and his successful campaign in the Netherlands, in the midst of which, in 1578, he died.

CERVANTES. Page 233.
The most famous of Spanish authors, whose "Don Quixote de la Mancha" is esteemed as one of the world's greatest monuments of literature. He also wrote dramas, moral tales, and an admired "Journey to Parnassus." He was for a time held as a slave in Algiers, being ransomed after risking his life to liberate his fellow captives.

THE BUCCANEERS. Page 266.
The pirates who infested the coasts of the West Indies and Spanish America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their name comes from buccan, which signifies a method of preparing beef by salting and smoking. From these meat-smokers of the West Indies the buccaneers arose.

HERCULES. Page 284.
A famous hero of ancient Greek legend, whose strength enabled him to perform enormous labors. During an expedition to the far west he was credited, in fabulous story, with erecting at the entrance to the Mediterranean two pillars, called the Pillars of Hercules.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How were kings dethroned in Gothic Spain? Page 11.
2. What threatening marvel did King Roderic find in the enchanted palace of Toledo? Page 20.
3. In what great battle was Roderic slain and Spain laid open to the Moorish armies? Page 26.
4. In what way did Tarik, the warrior, outwit the covetous Musa, in relation to the costly prize, the table of Solomon? Page 36.
5. In what way did a Moorish princess become a Christian queen of Spain? Page 42.
6. How did Pelistes the patriot warrior treat Count Julian the traitor? Page 52.
7. In what shrewd way did Theodomir, the Gothic knight, obtain favorable terms of surrender from the Emir Abdul? Pages 57–58.
8. In what decisive battle did the Goths check the progress of the Arab conquerors and lay the foundations of a new Spain? Pages 63–66.
9. In what way was the Arabian dominion divided and a caliphate of the west established? Page 73.
10. Who were the two most famous legendary heroes of Spain? Pages 75, 81.
11. In what great battles was the Arab invasion halted? Pages 96, 100.
12. What was known as the Key of Granada and how was it taken from the Moors? Pages 110–113.
13. What dissensions between the Moors greatly aided Ferdinand in the conquest of Granada? Pages 124–125.
14. What was the most daring exploit of Perez del Pulgar? Page 137.
15. What is known as "the last sigh of the Moor"? Page 148.
16. How was Columbus received on his return from his discovery of America? Page 152.
17. What led the Free Companies of France and England to the papal city of Avignon and the invasion of Spain? Pages 156–158.
18. What famous English warrior took part in the contest in Spain? Page 164.

19. What gave Gonsalvo de Cordova his title of the "Great Captain"? Page 172.

20. In what way was a French king made the captive of a Spanish one? Page 184.

21. How was Francis released from captivity? Pages 188–189.

22. What two famous expeditions were made from Spain against Africa? Pages 193, 198.

23. What remarkable resolution was taken by the Emperor Charles V in 1555? Page 203.

24. Why did Philip II imprison his son? Pages 215–220.

25. What was the effect of the naval victory at Lepanto? Page 234.

26. What was the Invincible Armada and how was it defeated? Pages 235–244.

27. What were the principal causes of the decadence of Spain? Pages 247–255.

28. Who led the Moriscos in their revolt? Pages 257, 261.

29. Who were the buccaneers? Page 266.

30. What man of humble birth raised himself to the post of prime minister of Spain? Page 276.

31. What gives its political value to the Rock of Gibraltar? Page 284.

32. Who was prime minister of Spain during the French Revolution and the early Napoleonic period and what led to his downfall? Pages 293–300.

33. Who was the "Maid of Saragossa" and to whom does she owe much of her fame? Page 305.

34. Who were the Carlists and what was their purpose? Page 313.

35. What was the naval record of Spain in the war with the United States in 1898? Page 322.

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THE HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. *Dunham, S. Astley.*
This historical work begins with the earliest period and comes down to the opening of the French Revolution. It has been prepared with great care and consultation of authorities, and ranks with the best histories of Spain extant.

GESCHICHTE VON SPANIEN. *Lembke, F. E.*, and *Schaefer, H.*
A German work which many regard as the best general history of Spain, the authors having consulted authorities not accessible to Dunham. In style, however, the latter is superior.

HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF THE ARABS IN SPAIN. *Condé, Antonio José.*
This work, by a Spanish author, is a storehouse of information for writers on the subject, but otherwise of little utility to readers.

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The best of available material has been used in the preparation of this work, which is at once accurate and of very attractive style. After describing the conquest, it rapidly sketches the decline and fall of the Moslem power, and describes the remarkable civilization of the Arabs in Spain.

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This brilliant work is a classic in style and treatment, being the most important of Irving's histories, and esteemed alike for accuracy and interest. Irving examined all the old records available and visited and studied the localities described.

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This work, while crowded with details that have now lost all importance, contains much of value, and is notable for vivid description and beauty of style. His pictures of war scenes have rarely been equalled and the work is regarded as one of the finest of all military histories.

THE HISTORY OF GIBRALTAR. *Sayer, Frederick.*
The best book known upon this subject. It describes the many sieges of Gibraltar and its effect upon the international politics of western Europe.

COURSE OF READING IN RUSSIAN HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

RUSSIA, the colossus of Eastern Europe and Northern and Central Asia, the giant empire of the world, has had a strange and varied history. As an introduction to this course of reading we cannot do better than give a brief digest of this history. One thing may be said, first, that Russia has been the last of Aryan nations to swing into the circle of civilization. While the mental and political development of ancient Rome and Greece was making its way slowly among the peoples of Central and Western Europe, Russia lay plunged in barbarism, and not until within the past two centuries did civilization fairly begin to penetrate it. As yet it lies at a lower level than the remainder of Europe, its vast hordes of peasantry being still in a semi-barbarian state, while its political system is a heritage from the remote past, as far behind the age as are those of Turkey and China.

Going back to the early centuries of the Christian era, we find the territory of Russia overrun by the Scythian tribes, largely of Asiatic origin, forming the starting point of many of the savage invasions

that desolated Europe. The Slavs, or true Russians, then dwelt on the Danube, the Elbe, and the southern shores of the Baltic Sea, and made their way into the territory of the present Russia from the west. This invasion took place slowly, and a number of small communities were formed. The beginning of modern Russia was made by Rurik, a Scandinavian, who conquered the Baltic region of Russia about 862 A.D. and made Novgorod his capital. He and his brothers and their descendants spread their authority throughout Russia, conquered Bulgaria and assailed Constantinople, nearly making a conquest of this city and the empire it controlled. But Rurik and his dynasty were not autocratic. The Slavs in those days were independent in spirit and possessed institutions of a democratic type, retaining a strong voice in the government and limiting the power of their rulers. In fact, for several centuries, the Russian nation consisted of a series of republics, the rural districts being divided into village communities holding the land in common. These communities still exist in Russia. The chief cause of the overthrow of these republics was the great calamity of the Mongolian invasion in the thirteenth century. The tide of nomad warriors led by Genghis Khan that overran Asia, also subdued Russia and held it under despotic control for many years. Aided by the Mongol power some of the Russian chiefs put an end to the free principalities in their vicinity and made themselves tyrant rulers. Finally Moscow became the centre of the growing

empire. Its kings gradually subdued their neighboring communities and in time grew powerful enough to defeat and drive out the Mongol hordes. In the end they became the lords of all Russia, which they ruled with a tyranny of the Mongol type. Thus we owe the modern autocratic empire of Europe to the Mongolian conquerors of Asia, who aided to destroy the ancient republican institutions and set Russia centuries behind the rest of Europe in its political organization. The beginning of Russian civilization may be credited to Peter the Great, who consolidated the empire, introduced into it the military, naval, and other conditions of the West, utterly defeated the Swedish conqueror Charles XII, added Finland to the empire, and left Russia a century in advance of the state in which he found it. Since his time the territorial progress of Russia has been chiefly in Asia, all Siberia, Central Asia, and Caucasia being added to the empire. This progress of Asiatic invasion continued until the present century, when it was suddenly and definitely brought to an end by the triumph of Japan on the plains of Manchuria. This check to the progress of invasion was accompanied by a threatening uprising against autocratic government. For a century past the more enlightened of the Russians, inspired by the example of Western Europe, have demanded a greater measure of political freedom. Within very recent times this spirit has penetrated the mass of the people, who are demanding representative gov-

ernment in no uncertain tone. A partial response has been made to their demands in the convening of a parliament so restricted in its scope as to be largely powerless. Its value is only that of the wedge. It has made the first narrow split in the oak of autocracy, and seems likely to be driven in until the solid bulk is rent asunder and Russia wheels into line with the modern institutions of Europe.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

FIRST READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 5–20.
The Russian plains—The Scythians and their habits —Stories of Herodotus—Revolt of the slaves—Rurik and his kingdom—Oleg gains Kief—He besieges Constantinople—Oleg's horse.

SECOND READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 21–28.
Igor invades the Greek empire—Ends his career—Olga's revenge on the Drevlians—Her strange and cruel strategy.

THIRD READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 29–48.
Vladimir the viking—Slays Yaropolk and gains his kingdom—His great dominion—How he became a Christian—A Russian champion—The freedom of Novgorod—The Russian Mir—Yaroslaf the Wise—Founds the Russian Church—His code of laws—The classes of the nation.

FOURTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 49–59.
The nomads of Asia—They invade and conquer Russia—The princes slaves to the Khans—Alexander's power and his fate—Rise of the Moscow princes——Dmitri defies the Tartars—The victory of the Don.

FIFTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 60–73.
Ivan the autocrat—Fall of the Golden Horde—Russia freed from the Tartars—Ivan's dominion—Power of the Czar—How the Mongol invasion enslaved Russia—The revolt of Novgorod—The growth of tyranny—Novgorod subdued—Republicanism destroyed.

SIXTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 74–84.
Reign of Ivan IV—His period of wise rule—Changes to a Nero—His frightful cruelties—Becomes a monster of iniquity—Claims divine powers—His death—Siberia and its tribes—Yermak the discoverer—Siberia explored and conquered.

SEVENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 85–100.
The death of Prince Dmitri—Fury of the mob—Boris, the minister, gains control—His growing power—He is elected czar—His cruelty—A pretender to the throne—He invades Russia and is defeated—Death of Boris—Dmitri proclaimed czar—His over-confidence—Killed by conspirators.

EIGHTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 101–113.
New pretenders to the throne—The drowning of a city—Water and starvation assail Toula—End of the siege—Fall of the pretenders—Capture of Moscow—The Romanof dynasty founded—The Books of Ancestry—They are burned by the czar.

NINTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 114–131.
Princess Sophia regent—Intelligence of Prince Peter—His military sports—Naval studies—Starts a Russian navy—Sophia sent to a convent—The ship-carpenter of Zaandam—His adventures—The frigate built at Amsterdam—Peter's diligence—He goes to England and works at Deptford—His return to Moscow.

TENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 132–148.
Insurrection of the Strelitz—Plot to murder the czar—His revenge on the conspirators—General Gordon suppresses a second outbreak—Peter's bloody revenge—His edict against long cloaks and long beards—Only the patriarch exempted—The foreign dress decreed—The beginning of the year changed.

ELEVENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 149–154.
The Polish noble's revenge—Escape of Mazeppa—Becomes a Cossack leader—Peter the Great insults him—In revenge he conspires to aid Charles XII of Sweden—The Cossacks refuse to assist him—The end of Mazeppa.

TWELFTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 155–164.
Peter plans a new city—The Neva—A fortress built—Growth of the city—Peter's impatience—Makes the city his capital—Builds the fortress of Cronstadt—The growth and importance of St. Petersburg.

THIRTEENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 165–183.
The pastry-cook's boy—He warns Peter of an attempt to poison him—The czar makes him a prince—The greatness and fall of Mentchikoff—Peter's wife saves him from ruin—Peter's idea of humor—Exposes the tricks of the priests—A prince made the court buffoon—A Russian state dinner in Peter's time.

FOURTEENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 184–201.
Peter III and his wife—His insults to the queen—The troops conspire in her favor—Catherine proclaimed empress—Peter's cowardice—His arrest and death—Pugatchef the Cossack pretends to be the czar—His army and his victories—His defeat and flight—His capture and punishment.

FIFTEENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 202–220.
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SIXTEENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 220–230.
Potemkin builds a city to order—Catherine the Great's journey—The desert transformed—The new city reached—Silence and emptiness resume their reign—The dismemberment of Poland—Kosciusko the patriot—The siege of Warsaw—The end of Poland.

SEVENTEENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 231–240.
Suwarrow the warrior—His sarcasm—The idol of his men—Sent to Italy—His operations against the Turks—The storming of Ismail—Suwarrow in the Alps.

EIGHTEENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 241–247.
Napoleon's Grand Army—The march to Moscow—Battle of Borodino—Cause of Napoleon's retreat—Terrible sufferings of the army—The havoc at the Beresina—Death on the bridges—The remnant of the Grand Army.

NINETEENTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 248–257.
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Victories of the Poles—A Russian victory—The siege and fall of Warsaw—Russian revenge.

TWENTIETH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 258–266.
The Circassian mountaineers—Schamyl the hero—His exploits and strategy—His stronghold taken—His capture and the loss of his country.

TWENTY-FIRST READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 267–283.
The Russians and the Highlanders—A cavalry battle—Charge of the Light Brigade—Tennyson's poem—The siege of Sebastopol—Storming the Malakoff—Retreat of the Russians—The ruins they left behind.

TWENTY-SECOND READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 284–299.
The Russian desire for Constantinople—The war of 1877—The fall of Plevna—The Balkans crossed—Peril of Constantinople—The British fleet in the harbor—An armistice signed—The freeing of the Russian serfs—The work of the Nihilists—Use of explosives—Assassination of the czar.

TWENTY-THIRD READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 300–318.
Occupation of Chinese territory—Siberia and the steppes—Russian methods—Invasion of Turkestan—Central Asia occupied by Russia—The flight of the Tekke Turkomans—Building the Turkestan railway—Its difficulties and success—The Siberian railway.

TWENTY-FOURTH READING. VOL. viii. Pp. 319–340.
Siberian exiles—Escapes of convicts—A panic in the steppes—Pursuit of the fugitives—Killed by the Kalmucks—The daring of Japan—Russia defeated—The coming of the Russian fleet—Naval battle and defeat of the Russians—Great triumph of Japan.

EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

DARIUS. Page 7.

The most famous of the kings of ancient Persia after Cyrus, the founder of the monarchy. It was he that organized the great empire conquered by Cyrus and Cambyses, dividing it into satrapies under governors. He was unsuccessful in his expedition against the Scythians and also in that against the Greeks, and failed to extend the Persian empire into Europe.

HERODOTUS. Page 7.

A famous Greek historian, who travelled widely through the surrounding countries and gave valuable accounts of their manners and customs as well as of their history. His work is one of the most agreeable and valuable relics of ancient literature.

THE VARANGIANS. Page 15.

The name given to the Scandinavian adventurers who, in common with Slav warriors, engaged in the service of the Greek emperors, and formed a body of indomitable warriors of great service in their wars. Rurik, the founder of the Russian empire, belonged among this class of adventurous Northmen.

GREEK FIRE. Page 22.

An inflammable compound used by the Greeks of the Eastern Empire against their Saracan enemies. It is supposed to have been a mixture of pounded resin or bitumen, sulphur, naphtha, and probably nitre. It was very difficult to extinguish and created great terror in besieging armies. The Greeks kept its composition a profound secret for several centuries. Compositions similar to it have been used to some extent in modern wars, as at Charleston in 1863.

GENGHIS KHAN. Page 50.

The leader in the most famous and terrible warlike migration known in history. Under his original

name of Temujin he organized a great combination of the tribes of Mongolia and at their head invaded Southern Asia, conquering and devastating its countries with horrible cruelty. Russia was also invaded and after his death China and Russia were conquered and added to the enormous Mongol empire, which was so skilfully organized by him that it long held together.

HORDE. Page 51.
A word signifying a tribe or clan, a company of nomad people dwelling in tents or wagons. The divisions of the Mongol empire were called hordes, of which the principal, the Golden Horde, extended its power over Russia. Khan was the royal title borne by the Mongol rulers.

CZAR. Page 64.
Also Tsar or Tzar, the title assumed by the Russian emperors. It is apparently of Oriental origin and was originally equivalent to Cæsar. Ivan III was the first ruler to assume it. Kaiser, the title of the emperors of Austria, and now given to the German emperor, has the same significance.

ORIENTAL. Page 142.
Eastern, as opposed to Occidental, or western. Oriental is now used as distinctive of Asia, or the Orient; while Occidental is applied to Europe and America.

THE COSSACKS. Page 150.
A race of disputed origin, some holding them to be Tartars, others to be of nearly pure Russian stock. Probably they are a people of very mixed origin. Brave and warlike, democratic in organization, and nomadic in habit, they have long supplied a valuable contingent of cavalry to the Russian armies, and now form the outposts of Russian authority in Siberia, Central Asia and the Caucasus. They comprise two main branches, the Russian or Ukraine and the Don Cossacks. They are far from being the savage people they have been held to be.

VODKA. Page 189.
A fiery whisky, usually distilled from rye, sometimes

from barley or potatoes. It is the common intoxicant in Russia and is largely consumed, drunkenness being a common vice of the peasantry.

NEY. Page 245.

A famous marshal of Napoleon's army. Born the son of a cooper, he entered the army as a private in 1787 and rose to be general of brigade in 1796. He won great reputation under Massena and Moreau, and was made marshal by Napoleon in 1804, and subsequently was given the titles of Duke of Elchingen and Prince of the Moskwa. During the retreat from Moscow he was the most picturesque character, and saved by his courage the fragment of the army that escaped. After entering the service of Louis XVIII he joined Napoleon and fought at Waterloo, for which act he was tried for treason, condemned, and shot.

CRIMEAN WAR. Page 267.

In the war proclaimed by Russia against Turkey in 1854, England and France, and subsequently Sardinia, took the part of the Turks and sent their fleets and armies to the Black Sea, where they occupied the peninsula of the Crimea. Here the strong fortress of Sebastopol was besieged and was taken after a long siege and after several battles with the Russian armies. With its fall the war ended.

OTTOMAN. Page 292.

The name of Ottoman Empire, often given to Turkey, is derived from Osman or Othman, the name of one of the early leaders of the conquering clan of Turks, and the ancestor of all the sultans who have ruled since. From him his followers took the name of Osmanlis, which in Europe became corrupted into Ottoman.

TURKOMANS. Page 311.

One of the nomad races inhabiting the deserts of Turkestan, or Central Asia. Warlike in habit, they are now under Russian domination and are forced to engage in peaceful pursuits.

VAMBÉRY. Page 305.
Arminius Vambéry, a Hungarian Jew, who travelled over a great part of Central Asia in those days when the fanaticism of the Turkomans made such travel very dangerous. He succeeded by disguising himself as a Mohammedan. He is the author of various works of travel about Persia and Central Asia.

NEMESIS. Page 329.
One of the deities of the Grecian mythology. She was the daughter of Night or Erebus and was the goddess of retribution, who rectified the errors of fortune.

MUSCOVITE. Page 330.
Russia is often called Muscovy and its people Muscovites, words derived from Moscow, this city being the centre around which the present empire has grown up by conquest and expansion. The original rulers were princes of Moscow and had a narrow dominion.

TOGO. Page 333.
Heihachiro Togo, an able naval leader of Japan, who took an active part in the Japano-China War. He won in that war the name of the "Fighting Admiral" and became the third in command. In the Russo-Japan War he was supreme in command and the destruction of the Russian fleets was due to his skill and energy.

NELSON. Page 336.
Horatio Nelson, the most famous of British naval heroes, won his fame by many victories in the Napoleonic wars. Chief of these was that over the French and Spanish fleets off Cape Trafalgar. His signal on this occasion was: "England expects every man to do his duty."

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What was the character of the ancient Scythians? Pages 7–13.
2. How did Vladimir the Great obtain the title of Saint Vladimir? Page 29.
3. Who gave Russia its first code of laws? Page 45.
4. What great calamity came upon Russia in the thirteenth century and how long did its effects continue? Page 50.
5. In what way was Russia finally delivered from its conquerors? Page 52.
6. What great victory served as the first check to the Mongol domination? Page 59.
7. By whom was the Golden Horde overthrown? Page 62.
8. How and by whom was liberty overthrown in Russia and the reign of the autocrats established? Pages 63–72.
9. In what way did Ivan ruin the city of Novgorod? Page 72.
10. Which of the Russian czars showed the cruelty of a Nero? Page 74.
11. In what way was Siberia made a part of the Russian dominion? Pages 81–84.
12. When and by whom was the dynasty of Rurik brought to an end? Page 89.
13. What led to the founding of a new dynasty, that of the Romanofs? Pages 100–109.
14. In what way did Peter the Great show his greatness in his youth? Pages 116–121.
15. How did he show his greatness after succeeding to the throne? Page 123.
16. Why did Peter the Great destroy the corps of the Strelitz? Pages 132–141.
17. What strange method did Peter take to introduce the customs of Western Europe into Russia? Page 142.
18. What great project did Peter the Great begin in 1703? Page 158.
19. In what way did Peter the Great show his disdain for the claims of rank? Pages 165–173.
20. What were the habits of the Russian court in the time of Peter the Great? Pages 174–183.

21. How many empresses have occupied the Russian throne? Page 184.

22. What impostor sought to win the throne in the reign of Catherine the Great? Page 196.

23. What led the Kalmuck Tartars to undertake their long and perilous migration? Page 202.

24. What led to the partition of Poland? Page 226.

25. Who was the ablest Russian general of the eighteenth century and what was the misfortune of his career? Pages 231–240.

26. What was the cause of the failure of Napoleon's invasion of Russia? Pages 242–247.

27. What brought on the struggle of the Poles for liberty in 1831? Page 248.

28. Who was the great hero of the Caucasus in its war with Russia? Pages 258–259.

29. What was the most famous event of the Crimean War and to what aphorism did it give rise? Pages 267–274.

30. On what did the result of the Crimean War turn? Page 277.

31. What prevented the fall of Constantinople and the driving of the Turks from Europe in 1878? Page 290.

32. Who were the Nihilists and what was their method? Page 293.

33. What have been the advances of Russia in Asia? Pages 300–310.

34. How has Russia sought to secure her possessions in Asia? Pages 311–318.

35. In what way has the name of Siberia been made terrible to Russian lovers of liberty? Page 319.

36. What was the result of the war in Manchuria between Japan and Russia? Page 331.

37. What was the result of the naval war between those powers? Pages 337–340.

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Mr. Tooke was appointed in 1774 chaplain of the factory of the Russian Company in St. Petersburg, and there gathered the material found in these works.

THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. *Kelly, W. K.*
The first volume of this work is a condensation of the volumes of Karamzin and Tooke, containing sufficient for the needs of general readers. The second volume comes down to the close of the Crimean War.

HISTORY OF THE MONGOLS FROM THE NINTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Howorth, Henry H.*
The history of Russia is closely intertwined with that of the Mongols, and the author has made a close study of the period of Mongol domination, his work displaying great erudition and being very useful in this field.

PETER THE GREAT and THE ROMANCE OF AN EMPRESS. *Waliszewski, Kazimierz.*
These works are based in great part on abundant and recently published Russian historical material and have become very popular, their accuracy being accompanied by much charm of style. Catherine II is the empress indicated, and her character and reign are very ably treated.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. *Kinglake, Alexander William.*
This subject furnishes material for nine volumes and constitutes at once the most exhaustive history of the Crimean War and one of the most attractive examples of historical writing. The opening chapters deal ably with the condition of Russia under Nicholas I.

THE CRIMEA IN 1854–1894. *Wood, Sir Evelyn.*
The author was an eminent officer in the British army, who served in the naval brigade in the Crimea, and has produced a work of much excellence, giving useful information about many particulars concerning the war and the peninsula.

EARLY RUSSIAN HISTORY. *Ralston, William R. S.*
This author, who has written much on Russian subjects and is a high authority on the history and literature of Russia, gives here in a few chapters an excellent survey of the early institutions and development of that country.

RUSSIA. *Wallace, Donald Mackenzie.*
There is no better descriptive work on Russia, its people, and its institutions, and it has been very widely read. The author spent six years in travel over the empire, gathering materials, which he has very ably handled.

THE EMPIRE OF THE TSARS AND THE RUSSIANS. *Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole.*
This work deals with the geography, ethnology, and the economic and political institutions of Russia, also the Russian Church and the various sects. It is a work of high importance on these subjects.

THE STORY OF RUSSIA. *Bergner, R. von.*
This is a brief but well written volume, covering the history of the empire from its early days to the war with Japan in 1904 and will be useful in gaining a rapid idea of Russian history.

RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION. *Ferris, G. H.*
Descriptive of the recent revolutionary movement in Russia, with its causes and events, and the deep unrest that prevails in our day in the Muscovite empire.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT. *Ziliacus, Konni.*
A work by a native author covering the same series of events as the above and showing fully the great modern revolt against autocracy among the masses of Russia.

COURSE OF READING IN SCANDINAVIAN HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

THE history of Scandinavia differs in essential particulars from that of any other of the nationalities of Europe. Peopled by the purest-blooded of the Aryans, a tall, blond race with red or flaxen hair, and free from admixture with the darker race that has left its mark on all the more southerly peoples of Europe, its inhabitants in early days made themselves the masters of the ocean, roving with a daring which was elsewhere unequalled and filling with terror all southern peoples that bordered upon the sea. Beginning their career as sea-rovers or vikings, fearless of storm or foeman, for centuries they ravaged the South, winning the throne in England and Ireland and founding a kingdom in France from which came the Norman conquerors of England. Eastward they supplied Russia with a kingly dynasty and westward they sailed over unknown seas, without aid of chart or compass, until they had discovered and settled Iceland and Greenland and reached the shores of North America. Such was the character of the exploits of this daring race up to the eleventh century of the

Christian era. After that period the southern nations no longer offered a free field for viking ravages and the Scandinavians settled down to a more civilized existence, warlike still, but confining their wars largely within their own domains.

Three kingdoms naturally arose on Scandinavian soil. The peninsula of the North presented westwardly a broad mountain range, whose inhabitants lived chiefly upon the finny product of the sea, and had little intercourse with the inhabitants of the more fertile country to the east. They naturally, therefore, developed into a separate kingdom, that of Norway; while the eastern section of the peninsula, peopled by an agricultural community, became the kingdom of Sweden, adding Finland to its territory by conquest. Southward lay a second peninsula, divided from the Scandinavia of the North by the Baltic Sea, and here grew up a third kingdom, that of Denmark. In early times Denmark was the most powerful of the three kingdoms, extending its dominion southward until it grew large and powerful and imposed its rule upon the British isle. Northward it extended its control temporarily over Norway, and this rule became permanent after 1397, when all Scandinavia was combined into one kingdom under Margaret of Denmark. Sweden vigorously resented this union and succeeded in breaking its bonds finally in 1527, when Gustavus Vasa, who had driven out Christian II of Denmark, was crowned king. But Norway remained under the rule of the Danish kings until

1814, when it was transferred to Sweden, remaining in union with that nation until 1905, when it broke the union and elected a king of its own.

After Gustavus Vasa came to the throne, Sweden rose to be the leading nation of the three. Norway had practically lost its nationality and Denmark, pressed upon by the powerful nations of the South, gradually declined in power and narrowed in territory, until it was confined to the peninsula of Jutland and Sleswick and the adjoining duchy of Holstein. In 1848 the people of the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, largely German, rebelled against Danish rule, and in 1863, aided by Prussia and Austria, they broke loose and were incorporated into the Germanic confederation, Denmark being reduced to the Jutland peninsula and the adjoining islands, with an area of little over 15,000 square miles. While Denmark was thus shrinking in area and importance Sweden was growing. Under the descendants of Gustavus Vasa it gained a wide dominion on the southern coast of the Baltic, and during the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, the greatest of its kings, it became one of the leading powers of Europe, defeating Wallenstein and Tilly in the Thirty Years' War and adding largely to its territory at the expense of Russia, Poland and Germany. In the year 1700 began the career of the most extraordinary of the Swedish monarchs, Charles XII, a man inspired with the old fearless viking spirit and setting all Europe aghast by the boldness and celerity of his movements and the extraordinary

character of his victories. Had he added discretion and self-control to his valor and military ability he might have vastly increased the power and dominion of Sweden. As it was, however, his career proved ruinous, Sweden lost the conquests of former monarchs and was speedily confined within the limits of the Scandinavian peninsula. The later history of Sweden may be briefly described. During the Napoleonic era, through the folly of one of its kings, it lost Finland to Russia, but gained Norway as a result of the settling up of affairs after Napoleon's fall. Since then it has progressed side by side with the other nations of Europe, but in 1905, as stated, its king lost his power of rule over Norway, and the three Scandinavian kingdoms of old were once more restored.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

FIRST READING. VOL. ix. Pp. 9–18.
Princess Torborg—King Rolf of Gothland—Rolf's reception in Upsala—Queen Inberg's dream—A battle for a bride—The winning of the warrior maid.

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son Olaf—Under a queen's protection—His wanderings—Wins the Princess Gyda—Seeks Norway and succeeds Earl Haakon as king—Destroys the heathen temples and builds churches—Invades Denmark—His defeat and death.

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EIGHTH READING. VOL. ix. Pp. 121–131.
The feat of Palnatoke—He founds the Jomsborg viking community—Sweyn of Denmark invades England—His son Canute wins the English throne—He introduces Christianity into Denmark—Crosses the Soham Mere and subdues the insurgents at Ely—He rebukes the flattery of his courtiers—The width of his dominion—The quarrel with and murder of Ulf—End of the Danish rule in England.

NINTH READING. VOL. ix. Pp. 132–144.
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In the bleak hills—The rising of the Dalmen—Scouts seek Gustavus and he returns to become the liberator of Sweden.

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NINETEENTH READING. VOL. ix. Pp. 296–309.
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TWENTY-SECOND READING. VOL. ix. Pp. 343–348.
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lish complaints against Denmark—An English fleet sent to Copenhagen—Nelson attacks the Danish fleet —A desperate fight—Nelson wins—Denmark again attacked in 1807 and her fleet carried away—Denmark loses Norway.

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Sweden loses Finland—A new king, Charles XIII, elected—Marshal Bernadotte elected crown prince of Sweden—Makes a secret alliance with Russia—He joins the allies in the war against Napoleon—Fights against the French at Dennewitz and Leipsic—Puts down a rebellion in Norway—Becomes king as Charles XIV in 1818.

TWENTY-FOURTH READING. VOL. ix. Pp. 358–370.
Civil war in Denmark in 1848—Prussia and Austria send armies to Sleswick-Holstein—Denmark loses these provinces—Norway separated from Denmark and put under the king of Sweden in 1814—Commercial troubles between the two kingdoms—Norway throws off her allegiance to King Oscar of Sweden—A vast majority vote favors separation—A treaty of separation made—Norway elects a Danish prince as king.

EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

THE SAGAS. Page 31.

This is the title given to the tales of Iceland, alike the historic and the fabulous. They are all more or less biographic in style, including tales of Icelanders, of the kings of Norway, and of heroes of other countries. Their authors are largely unknown. Snorri Sturleson was the chief author or collector of those dealing with the lives of the kings of Norway.

FJORD. Page 36.

Fjord anglicized as Fiord, signifies an inlet from the sea, narrow and winding. In Norway the rocky coast region is everywhere cleft by gigantic fissures, often very deep and occasionally penetrating to great distances inland and having numerous branching arms. Sogne Fjord, for instance, extends 106 miles from the ocean, and Hardanger Fjord is 68 miles long. In some cases the water in the Fjords is much deeper than in the sea outside.

ODIN. Page 43.

The chief deity of the Norse mythology, corresponding in the main to the Greek Zeus and the Roman Jupiter. Like them he was viewed as the father of the gods, though he himself had a father. He was also called Val-father (father of the fallen), all who fell in battle belonging to him. Hence his hall was called Valhalla (hall of the fallen). The chosen warriors daily amused themselves with fighting and slaying. Nightly—the dead restored to life—they feasted in Valhalla on mead and boar's flesh; but Odin lived on wine alone. Odin was the great object of Norse worship, though there were many inferior deities.

YULETIDE. Page 43.

Yule is the old name for Christmas, coming to us from the times of heathenism, its Anglo-Saxon form being *geôl*, Icelandic *jól*. It is still occasionally used,

as also its derivatives Yulelog, Yulecake, etc., to indicate matters connected with the Christmas festival.

THRALL. Page 87.
Slave or bondsman, a word of Teutonic origin. The old Northmen divided the people into three classes: earls, churls, and thralls; equivalent to nobles, freemen, and slaves. The English word thraldom, or servitude, is a derivative from this term.

THOR. Page 98.
The god of thunder in northern mythology. He is also the god of strength and the great conqueror of the giants. His three great possessions were his mighty hammer, his girdle of strength, and his gloves of iron. In Iceland and some parts of Norway Thor appears to have been regarded as the greatest of the gods. He protected the works of industry and the arts of peace, and though hot of temper was frank and good-natured.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. Page 134.
An Anglo-Saxon king, born about 1004. Canute the Great married his mother Emma, so that he was half-brother to Hardicanute, whom he succeeded. He received the title of Confessor from the fact that, though married, his wife was such only in name. He was the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AND HAROLD. Page 141.
On the death of Edward the Confessor without an heir, the throne of England was claimed by his kinsman, William, Duke of Normandy, and Harold, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, a Saxon prince preferred to William by most of the people. Harold was proclaimed king, but his claim was contested by his brother Tostig, whom he defeated at Stamford Bridge. William meanwhile invaded England and Harold was defeated and killed at the battle of Senlac, William and the Normans thus becoming the masters of England.

FREDERICK BARBAROSSA. Page 169.
Frederick I, Emperor of Germany, was surnamed Barbarossa or the Red-bearded. He was able and

ambitious and is regarded as one of the greatest men of his time. His chief wars were with Milan and the other cities of Lombardy. Joining the Third Crusade with a large army, he was drowned on the march to Palestine.

Saxo Grammaticus. Page 174.

An eminent Danish historian, born in the first half of the twelfth century. His "History of Denmark" is one of the most curious documents of the middle ages, abounding with traditions and romantic or fabulous legends.

Queen Elizabeth. Page 296.

The love affair of Elizabeth, both as princess and queen, with Erik of Sweden, was of the type of her somewhat multitudinous affairs of this kind. Throughout her life royal and other suitors sought her hand, including, besides Erik, Henry III and Henry IV of France, Philip III of Spain, Archduke Charles of Austria, and a goodly number of earls and dukes. She played fast and loose with all of these, her most evident attachments being to the French Duke of Alençon, and the English Earls of Leicester and Essex. In the end, despite the importunities of her many suitors, she died unmarried.

Mary Stuart. Page 299.

While Elizabeth resisted all suitors, her rival, the beautiful Mary, Queen of Scots, was affianced to the Dauphin of France when six years of age and married him at sixteen. He became king, as Francis II, the following year, but died a little more than a year later, leaving her a widowed queen at eighteen. She was already queen of Scotland, and had been since she was a week old, through the death of her father, James V. Returning to Scotland in 1561, she began to reign, though still less than nineteen. The schemes for her marriage were numerous, Erik of Sweden being only one among a dozen of royal or noble suitors. She finally married the most unworthy of them all, her cousin Lord Darnley. Intrigues and murders followed, the king was assassinated, and Mary married his murderer, the Earl of Bothwell. This ended the story of her love affairs. A rebellion of her people led to her abdication, her throwing herself on the

protection of Queen Elizabeth, her imprisonment, and finally her execution as the result of a discovered plot for the assassination of Elizabeth.

WALLENSTEIN. Page 311.
A celebrated German general, who was the chief leader of the imperial forces in the Thirty Years' War. Such was his pride, rapacity and cruelty that the emperor dismissed him from command, but the victories of Gustavus Adolphus and the death of Tilly obliged the emperor to recall him, as the only man able to save the empire. He consented only on condition that he should have exclusive control of the army, and should become monarch of the countries he might conquer. He was defeated by Gustavus at Lützen but won victories elsewhere. Inspired by fear of his ambition, the emperor deprived him of his command, and he was soon afterwards assassinated.

PAPPENHEIM. Page 313.
The Count von Pappenheim was one of the prominent imperial generals in the Thirty Years' War. He had already gained distinction in the army of Bavaria when he entered the service of the emperor, about 1630, as field marshal. He commanded a corps under Wallenstein at Lützen and was killed in that battle.

JANIZARIES. Page 340.
The first standing army of the Turks, formed by Sultan Orkhan, about 1330, of Christian captives compelled to accept Mohammedanism and the children of Christians trained in this faith. Many Turks afterwards joined them. They became of such importance and were given such special privileges that they grew corrupt and committed many atrocities. More than one Sultan tried to reform or abolish them, and this was finally done by Sultan Mahmoud II in 1826, great numbers of them being slain in the effort.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

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33. How were these kingdoms united to Denmark? Page 213.

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38. What is the story of the Ditmarshers? Pages 236–240.

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44. What led to the dethronement of Christian by the Danes? Page 273.

45. What were the events of his later life? Pages 275–282.

46. How did Gustavus suppress a rebellion in Gothland? Pages 286–295.

47. What is said of the love affairs of King Erik? Pages 296–309.

48. Who was the greatest king of Sweden? Page 310.

49. In what way did he win high fame as a soldier? Pages 313–318.

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52. Who was the most brilliant of Scandinavian soldiers? Page 326.

53. What led to the failure of Charles XII? Page 337.

54. What was the effect on Sweden of the career of Charles XII? Page 342.

55. What excuse had England for attacking the Danish fleet? Pages 344, 347.

56. In what way did a soldier of Napoleon become king of Sweden? Pages 349–351.

57. What led to the dismemberment of Denmark? Pages 358–361.

58. When was Norway transferred from Denmark to Sweden? Page 362.

59. When did it break loose from Sweden and for what reason? Pages 363–366.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

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The two volumes of this work which have been translated into English bring the author's extensive "Svenska historien" down to 1612. It is written on an exhaustive scale, and while not on the level of recent historical criticism, is vivid in its presentation of events and marked by a love of accuracy. It has been highly popular in Sweden.

HISTORY OF SWEDEN. *Geijer, Eric G.*
This is the most important work of Sweden's most eminent historian. Published in 1832, it is based on exhaustive researches into Swedish historical material, while its literary style is of a high grade. It may be regarded as the standard history of Sweden.

HISTORY OF SWEDEN. *Carlson, Frederick Ferdinand.*
This work, in six volumes, supplements that of Geijer, bringing the history down to 1881. It is the principal work of the author, who for many years was professor of history at Upsala.

HISTORY OF SWEDEN. *Cronholm, Neander N.*
A two-volume account of this country from the earliest time to the beginning of the present century. The early history is handled with great brevity, but the treatment of the later history is of value.

SCANDINAVIA. *Bain, R. Nisbit.*
This covers the story of the three nations from their origin to the present century, being necessarily brief in order to compress all this within a single volume. The author has also written a history of the career of Charles XII.

SCANDINAVIAN HISTORY. *Otté, E. C.*
A work covering the same field as the above. It is accurate and ably written, and is a leading authority in English on the story of the peoples of Scandinavia.

HISTORY OF DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY. *Dunham, S. Astley.*
A work by an English author which is highly regarded as a useful brief exposition of the subject.

THE SCANDINAVIAN RACES. *Sinding, Paul C.*
A work freshly and agreeably written, though not to be relied upon in its statement of facts.

HISTORY OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS AND OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR. *Chapman, Benjamin.*
A very readable and interesting work. It was formerly looked upon as accurate and important, but later investigations have invalidated many of its statements.

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This history ranks first among the historical works of its gifted author. It is a masterpiece of elegant, animated, and rapid narration, doing ample justice to the career of the Swedish Alexander.

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This king reigned from 1648 to 1670, the important event of his reign being the war in which he engaged with Charles X of Sweden and his sudden and complete defeat.

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An eminent antiquary and philologist, Munch wrote various works on the ancient languages and laws of Norway, together with the valuable historical work here named.

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COURSE OF READING IN GREEK HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

In dealing with the history of Greece we have many nations to consider, small in territorial extent, yet several of which have played very important parts in the records of the human race. These differ so strikingly in character that the point of view from which this work is written changes with each nation taken up, and changes in such a way that the elements of our modern civilization for which that particular nation stands are given special emphasis. Few of us realize as we should the important part that Greece played in history. It stands especially for culture, and in the volume devoted to Greece much attention has been given to the development of literature, philosophy, sculpture, science, and art. The story of Greece forms an essential turning point in the history of the world. In the ages before it we meet with great, autocratic empires, crude in art and literature and in all the elements which stand for the higher civilization. The active-minded Greeks took this art and literature in hand and brought it to a state of extraordinary beauty and perfection, so much so that they have ever

since stood for the culmination of sculptural, architectural, and literary art. Despite the broad progress since that early date, the works of the Greek artists are still regarded as models of artistic supremacy, which may be imitated but cannot be surpassed in grace and beauty.

But the greatness of Greece does not rest upon art alone. Its political lesson is also one of striking value. In this land the principle of democracy replaced the autocracy of the past and developed to a remarkable extent. Free and self-governed as we are in the United States to-day, we are in no respect above the level reached by Athens in the past, whose citizens formed the state and vigorously resisted any attempt to overthrow their democratic institutions. In other respects the history of Greece teaches us a valuable lesson. This little land of freemen set itself as a barrier against the vast flood of Asiatic barbarism, which sought to overflow Europe and bring it under the imperialistic Persian sway. Time and again it hurled back this mighty flood. Under Xerxes it was invaded by the greatest army ever recorded in the history of man, but the small realm of Athens—for it had little aid from without—defeated this vast barbaric host and gave the Athenian commonwealth an importance in the world's history immensely exceeding that of any other domain of equal area. All this is of the greatest interest and importance. The weak point in the political development of Greece was the isolation of its several states, their lack of union

into a single federal commonwealth, their hostilities and wars, with the ruinous results to Athens, Thebes, and other great cities. It was this that lead to their eventual overthrow by Macedonia and Rome. Torn by dissensions and hostilities, enfeebled by desolating wars, Greece nearly to the end remained in the state in which our own country would be if its every state was a distinct nation, with special interests and frequent hostilities. No country could survive under such internal relations of discordance, and we see in consequence Greece weakening to its final fall. In its last days the idea of union was born, and leagues of states were formed, especially the Achæan League. But there was never a union of all Greece, and the petty jealousies of the states aided Macedonia to hold control. Their petty wars were kept up, especially between Sparta and the Achæan League, and in the end Sparta asked Rome to come to its aid. Rome came, and soon it was the lord and master of all the land of Greece. Thus the history of this land is full of historic lessons. National jealousy and local isolation were the causes of its ruin. Had union come at an earlier date, history might have a very different tale to tell of this remarkable land. But after all is said, its story remains a splendid one, and the world still gazes back on Greece as the most resplendent exhibit that history has to show.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

FIRST READING. VOL. X. Pp. 7–22.
Helen and her lovers—The war against Troy—Achilles and Ulysses—A long siege—Greek and Trojan heroes—Achilles and Hector—The Palladium—The wooden horse—The taking of Troy—The return of Ulysses.

SECOND READING. VOL. X. Pp. 23–40.
Jason and the Argo—Perils of the voyage—The winning of the golden fleece—Adventures on the return—Medea's revenge on Jason—The Minotaur's victims—Theseus seeks Crete—He slays the monster—His desertion of Ariadne—Dædalus and Icarus, the flyers—Later story of Theseus.

THIRD READING. VOL. X. Pp. 41–49.
The myth of Œdipus—Riddle of the Sphinx—The siege of Thebes—The brothers' combat—Defeat of the assailants—The devotion of Antigone—The second siege of Thebes.

FOURTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 50–66.
Athens and Sparta—Lycurgus the law maker—The severe Spartan code—Life in Sparta—A nation of soldiers—War with Messenia—The hero Aristomenes—His escape from death—The fate of Messenia.

FIFTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 67–85.
Early laws of Athens—Solon the Wise—The taking of Megara—Freedom for debtors—Solon's laws—Solon and Crœsus—Pisastratus the despot—Crœsus and his son—The Oracle—Defeat of Crœsus—How he escaped death.

SIXTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 86–99.
Cleisthenes of Sicyon—The suitors of Agaristé—Dancing a wife away—Megacles wins the maiden—The tyrants of Corinth—A child's life saved—The oracle of Delphi—Periander the tyrant.

SEVENTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 100–116.
Samos and its king—The power of Polycrates—Futile

sacrifice of his ring—The Samian exiles—Death of Polycrates—The fate of Samos—Democedes the physician—His reward for curing Darius—Returns to Greece—The end of his story.

EIGHTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 117–134.
Darius invades Scythia—The Danube bridge—A strange message—Darius and the Athenians—The destruction of Sardis—The army of invasion—The fleet destroyed—Athens in peril—The victory at Marathon—The delay of the Spartans.

NINTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 135–153.
Death of Darius—Xerxes and his vast army—The bridge across the Hellespont—Counting the army—The bridge crossed—The Athenian fleet—The advice of the Oracle—The Spartans at Thermopylæ—Their glorious death—A famous inscription.

TENTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 154–173.
Delphi and its treasures—The Grecian fleet—The wise counsel of Themistocles—A great naval battle—Flight of Xerxes—The Persians at Thebes—The Greeks retreat to Platæa—A terrible Persian defeat—Greece is saved.

ELEVENTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 174–185.
Alcmæon and the gold of Crœsus—Cleisthenes makes Attica a democratic state—The new laws—Miltiades at Paros—His defeat and disgrace—The glory of Themistocles—His treason and flight to Persia—Aristides the Just—His ostracism and return.

TWELFTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 186–199.
The rebuilding of Athens—Its great artists and architects—The League of Delos—The Long Walls built—Pericles, the great statesman—Athens in the prime of its glory—The war with Sparta—The plague at Athens and the death of Pericles.

THIRTEENTH READING. VOL. X. Pp. 200–212.
The revolt of Mitylene—Its capture and doom—The trireme of death—The trireme of mercy—Mercy wins and Mitylene is saved—The Spartans attack Platæa—Heroic defence—Escape of the three hundred—Slaughter of the remainder.

FOURTEENTH READING. VOL. X. PP. 213–230.
The Peloponnesian war—Athens defeated at Syracuse—Its fleet destroyed—Surrender of Athens—The Long Walls levelled—The rule of the Thirty—Alcibiades and Socrates—Alcibiades counsels the Sicilian expedition—His treason and death—The character of Socrates—He dies for his principles.

FIFTEENTH READING. VOL. X. PP. 231–244.
Cyrus invades Persia—Greeks in his army—Death of Cyrus—Peril of the Greeks—Their retreat under Xenophon—The dangers of the march—The Black Sea reached—Their return to Greece.

SIXTEENTH READING. VOL. X. PP. 245–258.
The armed strangers in Thebes—The relations of Thebes to the other cities of Greece—Sparta takes and holds Thebes—Return of the seven exiles—Their stratagem—They kill the Spartan leaders—The people assail the citadel and free the city.

SEVENTEENTH READING. VOL. X. PP. 259–270.
The humbling of Sparta—Pelopidas and Epaminondas—Thebes captures Platæa—Epaminondas defies Sparta—Defeat of the Spartans—The supremacy of Thebes—Epaminondas invades Spartan soil—Destroys the Spartan prestige and restores Messenia.

EIGHTEENTH READING. VOL. X. PP. 271–287.
Timoleon saves his brother Timophanes, who becomes a despot in Corinth—Timoleon consents to the despot's death—His remorse—Syracuse and its tyrant—Timoleon sent to Sicily—His victories—He attacks and takes Syracuse—Defeat of the Carthaginians—All Sicily conquered—The noble rule of Timoleon.

NINETEENTH READING. VOL. X. PP. 288–295.
The temple of Apollo—The fine laid on Phocis—The Phocians rise and seize the temple—The Sacred War—Looting the temple treasure—Philip of Macedon takes part in the war—Greece conquered by Philip.

TWENTIETH READING. VOL. X. PP. 296–304.
Alexander the Great and the Gordian knot—The Persians defeated at Issus—Flight of Darius—Alexan-

der's conquests—Takes Egypt and builds Alexandria —Overthrow of the Persian army—The Persian capital taken—Death of Darius—Later career of Alexander.

TWENTY-FIRST READING. VOL. X. PP. 305–314.
Oratory in Athens—The boy Demosthenes—His study of oratory—His Philippics or orations against Philip of Macedon—His great oration "For the Crown"—Persecution and death of Demosthenes.

TWENTY-SECOND READING. VOL. X. PP. 315–323.
The Olympic games—Temple of the Olympian Zeus—Origin of the Olympic festival—Chariot races introduced—Dramas, poems, and other writings exhibited or read—Other famous Grecian festivals—Famous Olympic occasions—The Athenian theatre—Great tragedy and comedy contests.

TWENTY-THIRD READING. VOL. X. PP. 324–350.
Pyrrhus of Epirus—Invited to Italy—His ambition —His sternness at Tarentum—Defeat of the Romans —Second victory for Pyrrhus—Pyrrhus in Sicily— The Romans defeat him—Political conditions in Greece—Early life of Philopœmen—His daring as a soldier—Made general of the Achæan League—Victory over Sparta—Capture and death.

TWENTY-FOURTH READING. VOL. X. PP. 345–368.
Corinth taken and plundered—Athens occupied— Grecian freedom lost—Zenobia fights the Roman armies—Her defeat—Is shown in a Roman triumph —Her life in Rome—The intellectual glory of Greece —Homer and Hesiod—The lyric and dramatic poets —The splendor of Athens—History and philosophy— The Sicilian poets—The Museum of Alexandria— The decline of Grecian literature.

EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

HOMER. Page 12.

The earliest and most famous of epic poets, who flourished in Greece about one thousand years before the Christian era. He left two great epics, the "Iliad," describing the siege of Troy by the Greeks, and the "Odyssey," describing the adventures of Ulysses during his return from this war. The former is the most splendid of all epic poems and the model upon which all later ones were composed.

ZEUS. Page 33.

The king of the gods, the chief divinity in Greek mythology, corresponding to the Jupiter of the Romans. His court was held on Mount Olympus, where he ruled over heaven and earth. He was the father of Mars, Minerva, Mercury, Venus, Apollo, and other gods.

PLUTARCH. Page 51.

An eminent Greek philosopher, moralist, and biographer, born about 50 A.D. He was a prolific writer, and is especially admired for his "Parallel Lives," in which he gives the biographies of eminent Greeks and Romans arranged in pairs. There is no ancient work more read and admired, it standing high among biographical works.

THE ACROPOLIS. Page 72.

A word signifying "the high-town" or "hill city," which formed the citadel of many of the cities of Greece and Asia Minor. It occupied the summit of a rock or hill and formed the centre around which the town grew. Important buildings, especially temples, were usually built upon it. The most famous Acropolis is that of Athens, on which the Parthenon and other splendid temples were built, and on which their ruins still remain.

HERODOTUS. Page 88.
A celebrated Greek historian, born about 484 B.C. He is spoken of as the "father of history," his work being the earliest history that has been preserved. In beauty of language and value as a work of literature it ranks high, while it gives a multitude of facts of the utmost interest, the writer having travelled widely and described life as he saw it in the great nations of antiquity.

PYTHAGORAS. Page 109.
One of the most celebrated of ancient philosophers. Born in Samos about 600 B.C., we know very little about his history. His philosophy strongly resembles that of the Brahmans and Buddhists of India, including the dogma of the transmigration of souls. He founded a secret brotherhood at Crotona, in Italy, which became large and influential, spreading widely. It excited the hatred of the people and was finally suppressed.

PISISTRATUS. Page 186.
A despotic ruler of Athens, born about 612 B.C. He became the leader of the democratic party, and attained power by arts like those of the modern political demagogue. Sustained by his party, he ruled Athens like a king, but in an able and liberal manner. His sons, who succeeded to his power, acted as tyrants and were expelled.

PHIDIAS. Page 187.
Famed as the greatest sculptor that ever lived. The splendid sculptures of the Parthenon were designed by him, and he executed the colossal statue of Minerva placed in this building. His other masterpiece was the great ivory and gold statue of Zeus at Olympus. As an architect also he attained preëminence.

XENOPHON. Page 237.
A notable Greek historian and general. His great military exploit was the leading of the Ten Thousand from Persia, an exploit described in his famous "Anabasis." He wrote also "Hellenica," a history of Greece, "Cyropædia," a romance founded on the life of Cyrus the Great, and other works, all of highly attractive style.

TEMPLE OF APOLLO. Page 288.

To Apollo, the god of archery, music, and poetry, was erected a splendid temple at Delphi in Phocis, which grew famous as the seat of the most notable oracle of antiquity. The priestess of this temple, affected by a vapor which rose from a chasm in the ground, would pronounce oracular sayings supposed to indicate coming events. But those that we possess have the form of riddles, capable of several interpretations, and calculated to lead believers astray.

THUCYDIDES. Page 309.

The historian of the Peloponnesian War, in which Athens was overthrown by Sparta. He did not live to finish his work, which ends seven years before the termination of the war. It is a work of the highest merit, and the earliest in which history is written from a philosophical and statesmanlike point of view.

PLATO. Page 309.

One of the most illustrious of the world's philosophers. Born at Athens about 429 B.C., he was the ablest of the disciples of Socrates and the tutor of Aristotle, the greatest scientist of antiquity. Nearly all we know of Socrates is due to him, his choicest works being in the form of dialogues in which Socrates is the chief speaker. His philosophy still holds its own among the choicest products of the human intellect.

NEOPLATONISM. Page 367.

The final form taken by ancient philosophy. It sought to combine Plato's doctrine of Ideas with the oriental doctrine of Emanation. Its followers endeavored to gain an intuitive knowledge of the Absolute through the aid of a personal faculty called Ecstasy. In this way it was held that individual man could identify himself with the Infinite. The philosophy of Hypatia, spoken of in this chapter, was of the Neoplatonic school.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What was the judgment of Paris? Page 8.
2. Who were the greatest of the leaders in the war with Troy? Page 9.
3. What are the subjects of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey"? Pages 12, 20.
4. What was the purpose of the voyage of the Argonauts? Pages 23–24.
5. For what purpose did Theseus seek Crete? Page 34.
6. What was the Sphinx? Page 42.
7. For what act of devotion is Antigone memorable? Page 46.
8. What was the character of the laws of Lycurgus? Pages 54–56.
9. In what way did the Spartans overcome the Messenians? Page 66.
10. What was the chief feature of the laws of Solon? Page 71.
11. What was the extent of ancient Greece and its settlements? Page 77.
12. How did Crœsus escape being burned to death by Cyrus? Page 85.
13. What is meant by an oligarchy? Page 93.
14. How did King Polycrates seek to escape misfortune? Page 102.
15. How did King Darius escape from Scythia? Page 122.
16. On what field of battle was Greece saved from the first invasion of the Persians? Page 132.
17. How did the vast army of Xerxes reach Greece? Page 142.
18. Where and by whom did it receive its first check? Page 151.
19. What was meant by the wooden walls of Athens? Pages 146–147.
20. In what great battle did the effort of Persia to conquer Greece end? Page 171.
21. Which of the great men of Athens was called "the Just," and why? Page 185.
22. In what way was Athens, after being burned by the Persians, rebuilt? Page 187.

23. What were the Long Walls of Athens? Page 190.
24. Under what great statesman was Athens rebuilt? Page 191.
25. What unhappy event weakened Athens during the Peloponnesian War? Page 197.
26. What base act was done by the Spartans in 429 B.C.? Page 205.
27. What caused the fall of Athens? Page 214.
28. What is the story of the Long Walls? Pages 218–220.
29. Who was the great moral philosopher of Greece and what his fate? Page 226.
30. With what famous event is the name of Xenophon connected? Page 237.
31. How was Thebes freed from Spartan control? Pages 250–258.
32. What was the result of the freeing of Thebes? Page 270.
33. By what brave man was Sicily freed from its tyrants? Page 275.
34. What is meant by the Sacred War? Pages 290–295.
35. What great conqueror revenged Greece on the Persians, by conquering their empire? Page 297.
36. Who was the world's greatest orator? Page 307.
37. Where were the Olympic games held and in what did they consist? Pages 318–319.
38. What was the end of the ambitious enterprises of Pyrrhus of Epirus? Page 333.
39. By whom was Sparta finally overthrown? Page 342.
40. What were the last steps in the subjection of Greece? Pages 347–350.
41. What brave woman defied the Roman armies in Syria? Page 353.
42. Which poet is the earliest extant among Greek writers? Page 360.
43. Where did the Greek lyric first appear? Page 362.
44. What led to the origin of the drama? Page 363.
45. Who are the most famous of the Greek philosophers? Page 364.
46. What was the character of the Museum of Alexandria? Page 366.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Grote, George.*
This is the most voluminous of Grecian histories and in many respects the best and ablest. The learning and research indicated leave nothing to be desired, the only fault to be found with the work being an occasional obscurity of language. It has been spoken of as "the most important contribution to historical literature in modern times."

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Duruy, Victor.*
A work of much value and evidencing wide research, while at the same time highly attractive from its literary style, which has given it wide popularity.

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Thirlwall, Connop.*
An able production, preceding that of Grote, and praised by him for its learning, sagacity and candor. In style it is superior to Grote's history, but in other respects cannot be classed with it. It gives prominence to the aristocratic forces of the community rather than to the democratic, as in the case of Grote.

HISTORY OF GREECE FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE DEATH OF PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON. *Mitford, William.*
Great spirit and warmth of coloring characterizes this work, which displays unusual learning and research. It is marked by strong anti-democratic prejudice, doing much injustice to the democracy of Athens, and making Philip its leading hero. It possesses an attractive style, but as a work of history has been superseded by the more modern productions.

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Curtius, Ernest.*
The English edition of the work of an able German antiquary. This history is full of evidences of high scholarship, though it is written for the general reader and fails to give reference to its authorities. In its scholarly deductions it frequently differs from

Grote, but its conclusions are always worthy of attention.

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Duncker, Maximilian.*
The production of a German antiquarian, translated into English by Evelyn Abbott. It possess a high rank as a satisfactory history of Greece, during its early period, the work ending with the battle of Salamis.

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Holm, Adolph.*
A work of Italian origin, its author being professor of history at Palermo, Sicily. It displays wide research and ranks with the leading histories of ancient Greece, while its attractive style has given it a wide popularity.

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Goldsmith, Oliver.*
In this we have a work of history from the pen of a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and displaying the charming literary skill for which its author was notable. Goldsmith had no time or opportunity for original research, yet he has produced a work of history which can be read with pleasure and profit.

WORKS. *Herodotus.*
The Greeks did not wait for the labors of modern writers, but produced many able historians of their own, the first and most delightful in style among them being Herodotus, the "Father of history." He must be read, however, rather for enjoyment than as an authority, as he cannot be trusted except for the results of his personal observations.

HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR. *Thucydides.*
In this admirable production we possess the first historical work written from the point of view of careful statement and philosophical deduction. Thucydides may be viewed as the "father of history" in its modern sense, and his work remains unsurpassed as a model of historical composition.

ANABASIS and HELLENICA. *Xenophon.*
As a writer of great charm for his literary style Xenophon will long find a wide circle of readers, but scarcely for any historical merit in his works, which no student can accept as authorities.

THE ANABASIS OF ALEXANDER. *Arrian.*
In this admirable work we have far the best ancient account of the remarkable exploits of his hero. Arrian is no hero-worshipper. He is impartial and just in his views, and while seeking to do full justice to the great qualities of Alexander, makes no effort to hide or palliate his faults.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY. *Polybius.*
The greatest among the later Greek historians, it is a loss to historical literature that much of his work has disappeared. He is an authority alike on Greek and Roman history, the most valuable feature of his extant writings being their study of the confederations of later Greece.

PARALLEL LIVES. *Plutarch.*
Plutarch is the great ancient biographer, his biographies being full of historical information—perhaps with a goodly share of fable. In his wonderful pages one sees ancient life as it really was, and he has long been the most popular of ancient writers.

HISTORY OF GREECE. *Cox, Sir George.*
In this we possess a work of great learning; and the author's "Tales of Ancient Greece" and "Lives of Greek Statesmen" are also useful and readable.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF GREECE. *Smith, Sir William.*
We mention this author in particular for his compendious and highly useful "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology" and similar dictionaries of the antiquities and the geography of ancient Greece and Rome, all of them excellent works of reference.

GREECE, ANCIENT AND MODERN. *Felton, Cornelius C.*
This work deals, not with Grecian history from a political point of view, but with the culture and social life of Greece. As such it holds a high position, and is regarded by some critics as the most interesting work on Greek history considered from this aspect.

THE AGE OF PERICLES. *Lloyd, W. W.*
Here we are given a photographic view of Greek

life and activities in the age of Athenian supremacy in art and empire. While defective in literary style, it is a storehouse of information upon the social and political life of ancient Athens.

SOCIAL LIFE IN GREECE FROM HOMER TO MENANDER. *Mahaffy, John P.*
In this work we are introduced into the daily life of the Greeks through the great eras of their history, the manners and customs of the Grecians being made highly interesting to all readers of this scholarly production.

CONSTITUTIONAL ANTIQUITIES OF SPARTA AND ATHENS. *Gilbert, Gustav.*
This essay upon the constitutions of the leading communities of ancient Greece is a very meritorious work, displaying abundant learning, and is a standard production upon its subject.

COURSE OF READING IN ROMAN HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

In dealing with the history of Rome we find ourselves in contact with a nation essentially different in character from its sister realm of Greece. While the latter stood for the development of art and literature from their crude early condition to a stage of remarkable completeness, Rome occupied a similar position in the development of government and law, which advanced immensely beyond their earlier stages, the legal system of Rome reaching such perfection that the modern laws of Europe are based very largely upon it, as a code in some respects incapable of improvement. Rome, in its progress, conquered all the civilized nations of its era and the history of this country constitutes the main foundation stone of modern history. The progress of Rome in these respects is amply shown in the series of tales devoted to this country, with the stages and causes of development which led from its early semi-barbaric condition to its final stage of organization and legal and governmental progress.

In following the story of Rome in these tales, we begin with that largely traditional period when

the young people lay under the control of kings, whose power increased until it became an oppressive tyranny. Then we reach the first great political revolution in history, where the people rose, deposed their kings, curbed the power of the nobility, and established a republic of the same type as that of the nations of Greece. The struggle thus begun was not consummated until several centuries later, the plebeians or common people winning right after right from the patricians or aristocrats until Rome became a democratic people of an advanced type. In these stages of progress we perceive a close counterpart of those presented in the history of Athens, the most advanced of the Greek commonwealths. But from this point forward the history of Rome takes on a different phase. During this period of political struggle began that series of wars which in time gave Rome the mastery of the civilized world. Starting from a great reverse, when the Gauls captured and destroyed the young city, it spread its dominion until all Italy lay under its sway. Then it came in contact with and after a long struggle destroyed the African republic of Carthage. Thus it became master of Northern Africa and Spain, and rapidly spread its conquests until Greece and Western Asia lay under its sway. Subsequently Gaul, Egypt, and Britain were added and Rome reached the limits of its cosmopolitan dominion. This career of conquest led to a great development of the military force of the republic, and gave such great power and popularity to suc-

cessful generals that in the end they overthrew the republic and built up an autocratic empire upon its ruins. During the remainder of its history Rome remained an empire. But despite the admirable system of government that had been developed, the huge dominion in time grew so unwieldy as to break into pieces from its own weight and become divided into two empires, those of the West and the East, with Rome and Constantinople as their respective capitals. The remaining history of Rome consists in the growing organization of the barbarian tribes of the North, their successful resistance to the Roman armies, their invasions of Roman territory, and their increasing strength and boldness until in time they overthrew the Western Empire, deposed its emperor, and put a barbarian king upon his throne. With this event the history of Rome came to an end, but the Eastern or Greek Empire maintained itself for many centuries later in an enfeebled and contracted condition. In time it also succumbed to the assaults of the Northern barbarians and the last remnant of the great empire of Rome was swept from the earth. The history of this great domain, with its many changes and its interminable series of wars, presents an abundance of interesting and suggestive tales, of which the more important and epoch-making are given in this volume, the whole constituting what may be accepted as practically a history of Rome.

OUTLINE OF READINGS

FIRST READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 7–21.
The tradition of the origin of Rome—The founding of the city—The growth of population—The Sabine virgins—War with the Sabines—Reign and death of Romulus.

SECOND READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 22–31.
War with the Albans—The Horatii and Curiatii—The crime and pardon of Horatius—The Tarquin dynasty—The augurs—Servius Tullius deposed and killed—The wickedness of Tullia.

THIRD READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 32–42.
The Sibyl and her books—Their loss and the collection of oracles—Brutus the dullard—Lucretia the worthy—The wicked deed of Sextus—Brutus demands revenge—The Tarquins banished—The end of kingship in Rome.

FOURTH READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 43–53.
The cruel judgment of Brutus—King Tarquin fights to regain his throne—Horatius keeps the bridge—The patriotism of Caius Mucius—Tarquin leads a new army against Rome—A desperate battle—The strange horsemen—Honors to Castor and Pollux.

FIFTH READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 54–67.
The people of Rome oppressed—Revolt of the people—They gain redress—Power of the Tribunes—The exploits of Coriolanus—His exile—Leads the Volscians against Rome—How Coriolanus was induced to spare Rome—Rome honors the women who saved it.

SIXTH READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 68–86.
Cincinnatus the farmer—A Roman army entrapped—Cincinnatus rescues it—The Æquians pass under the yoke—Cincinnatus returns to his farm—Laws of the Twelve Tables—Tyranny of the Decemvirs—The plot of Appius Claudius—Virginius kills his daughter to

save her honor—The revolt of the army—The Decemvirs deposed and punished.

SEVENTH READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 87–104.
The siege of Veii—The draining of Lake Alba—Camillus the dictator captures Veii—The triumph and exile of Camillus—The invasion of the Gauls—Murder of the senators and siege of the Capitol—The sacred geese—The golden ransom—Camillus saves Rome—How Rome dealt with its preservers.

EIGHTH READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 105–115.
Pestilence and flood—The gulf in the Forum—Sacrifice of a noble youth—Other Roman traditions—The cruel sentence of Manlius—The sacrifice of a general wins a victory—The Roman discipline—Triumph of Fabius.

NINTH READING. VOL. xi. Pp. 116–125.
How the Sabines conquered and took the name of the Samnites—Their mountain fastness—Wars with Rome—The pass of Caudium—A Roman army entrapped—Forced to go under the yoke—Rome breaks the treaty by a trick.

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The Carthaginians in Sicily—Their powerful fleet—Rome builds a fleet and wins a victory—The first invasion of Africa—Regulus, the Roman general, defeated and captured—Sent to Rome to ask for peace—He counsels war—Returns to Carthage and is cruelly punished.

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EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

JANUS. Page 22.

An ancient Latin deity, represented with two faces, and regarded as the opener of the day and keeper of the gates of heaven. The month January is said to have been derived from his name. He presided over the commencement of enterprises and his temple at Rome was kept open while war prevailed and closed in time of peace.

AUGURY. Page 26.

In Rome augury meant the interpretation of omens, such as observation of the flights of birds, the drawing of lots, the appearance of the entrails of animals, and other natural occurrences, also dreams and oracular prophecies. These were supposed to indicate coming events. There were public augurs, whose duty was to observe such events and interpret their meaning. Something like augury is very wide-spread among uncultured peoples.

THE FORUM. Page 29.

A public space, especially the market-place of a city, in which public meetings were held, affairs discussed, courts held and money transactions carried on. The Forum of Rome was the level space between the foot of the Capitoline Hill and the northeast part of the Palatine Hill. It was the place of the great meetings of the Roman people.

CASTOR AND POLLUX. Page 53.

Divine brothers, and sons of Zeus, or, as one tradition says, Pollux alone was the son of Zeus and as such immortal. Castor was famous in the management of horses, Pollux in the art of boxing. They were placed among the stars as Gemini, or the Twins.

THE ROMAN DICTATOR. Page 89.

In Rome a dictator was appointed in times of public peril, and was given absolute authority over all

classes and affairs. The dictatorship could not lawfully be held longer than six months, and this time was surpassed only in the cases of Sulla and Cæsar. The dictator could not be called to account for anything he had done during his term of office.

THE CAPITOL. Page 97.

The great national temple of Rome, situated on the summit of the smallest but most famous of the seven hills of Rome. The Arx, or citadel of Rome, stood on its northern summit, and the whole hill was fortified and considered the natural defence of the city. The Capitol was founded by the Tarquins and was several times burned and rebuilt. It was dedicated to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Here the Sibylline books were kept, the consuls entered upon office, and the victor in a triumph was borne in his car to give thanks to Jupiter. In the United States this word is applied to the legislative halls of the general government and the States.

THE PLAGUE. Page 105.

A term formerly used to designate all kinds of fatal epidemics, of which the best known in ancient times were the plague at Athens during its siege by the Spartans and that at Rome on the occasion here spoken of. Most fatal of all such epidemics was the Black Death of the fourteenth century. The term plague is now restricted to a very malignant kind of contagious fever, other epidemics having specific names.

PUNIC WARS. Page 135.

The wars between Carthage and Rome, so called from the Latin word *Punicus*, "Phœnician," Carthage having begun as a colony of ancient Phœnicia.

ARCHIMEDES. Page 152.

The greatest of the ancient geometers. His most famous feat was that in which he proved that the gold crown of the king of Syracuse was alloyed with silver, by weighing it in comparison with an equal mass of pure gold. He made many discoveries in mechanics and hydrostatics, and left a number of valuable works, eight of which are extant.

CATO THE CENSOR. Page 158.

An eminent Roman patriot and statesman, born 234 B.C. He worked as a farmer, lived a simple, hardy life, and cultivated the austere virtues. He became famous as an orator, and as censor reformed abuses with a severity that made him many enemies. He served in the wars against Hannibal and was through life a bitter enemy of Carthage. His great grandson, Cato the Younger, took him as a model and practised the same austerities. The latter was very prominent in the closing days of the republic, took the side of Pompey in the war with Cæsar, and commanded an army in Africa after Pompey's death. Determined not to survive the republic, he died at Utica by his own hand. Like his ancestor, he was regarded as one of the noblest and purest of the Romans.

POMPEY. Page 195.

A famous Roman general who fought on the side of Sulla in the civil wars, and subsequently was victorious in Numidia and Spain. He brought the Mithridatic War to an end, subdued Syria and captured Jerusalem and won other provinces in the East. He afterwards formed with Cæsar and Crassus a triumvirate, or three-man-power. His rivalry with Cæsar and his defeat and death are described in the Tales.

CATILINE. Page 195.

A Roman demagogue and conspirator, who became infamous through his murders and profligacy. He formed a conspiracy against the republic in 63 B.C. but was denounced by Cicero, and was killed in the defeat of the army which he raised against the state.

CICERO. Page 208.

The most illustrious of the Roman orators and statesmen, who took a very active part in the active times of the overthrow of the republic. Ancient times produced few men his superiors in genius and his life was distinguished by a vigorous struggle against vice and injustice. His series of splendid orations against the ambitious and corrupt Mark Antony led to his murder by order of this incensed triumvir. The prose works left by Cicero are among the most admired of the literary relics of ancient times.

CLEOPATRA. Page 227.

This celebrated Egyptian queen, noted for her personal charms and accomplishments, was the last of the dynasty of the Ptolemies to hold the throne of Egypt. She sought to retain her power by her blandishments, and was successful with Cæsar and Antony, but failed in her effort to win the favor of Octavius. With her death the independence of Egypt ended.

HERCULANEUM. Page 308.

The story of Pompeii and its excavation is well known, but that of Herculaneum is less familiar. This was a larger and more important city than Pompeii, but its excavation has proved much more difficult, from the hardness of the materials which overwhelmed it. Yet many beautiful statues and fine paintings have been obtained and at present it is projected to undertake a more thorough investigation, with the hope of rescuing valuable relics of antiquity.

PRÆTORIAN GUARD. Page 317.

The body-guard of the Roman emperors, instituted by Augustus. They soon acquired a dangerous power, deposing and elevating emperors at their pleasure, and went so far as to sell the imperial dignity. Their organization was broken up by Severus and they were distributed in the ranks of the regular army by Constantine.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is the character of the early history of Rome? Page 7.
2. Where and by whom was the city of Rome built? Page 11.
3. How were wives obtained by the Romans? Page 16.
4. What brought an end to the kingship of early Rome? Page 31.
5. What were the Sibylline books? Page 32.
6. What kind of government followed that of the kings? Page 42.
7. What story of the rigid Roman virtue is told of Brutus, the expeller of the kings? Page 43.
8. What caused the first revolt of the people against the nobles? Page 54.
9. What good did the people gain from their revolt? Page 58.
10. How was Rome saved from destruction by the exiled Coriolanus? Page 66.
11. In what way did Cincinnatus win deathless fame? Pages 68, 74.
12. By whom were the laws of Rome codified and how did the law-makers act? Pages 75–76.
13. What was the special act that led to the overthrow of the decemvirs? Page 83.
14. By what barbarian race was Rome put in danger of utter destruction? Pages 94–100.
15. What consul showed an example of the rigid Roman virtue still more striking than that of Brutus? Page 109.
16. What was the greatest disgrace ever suffered by a Roman army? Page 123.
17. After conquering Italy, with what great city of Africa did Rome come into collision? Page 126.
18. What was the result of the first Punic War? Page 135.
19. What great feat was accomplished by Hannibal, the Carthaginian general? Pages 140–144.
20. What caused the failure of Hannibal's invasion of Italy? Pages 147–150.
21. Who was the greatest mechanician of antiquity? Page 152.

22. What was the final fate of Carthage? Pages 163–164.

23. What gave fame to the sons of Cornelia, the noble matron? Pages 167–171.

24. What enabled Jugurtha, the Numidian, to defy the power of Rome? Page 174.

25. What two great soldiers fought for supremacy in the late days of the Roman republic? Pages 180–190.

26. What gave rise to the revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus? Page 198.

27. What first gave prominence to Julius Cæsar? Page 205.

28. What great conquest was made by Cæsar? Page 210.

29. What brought about the greatest civil war in Roman history? Pages 212–216.

30. What was its end? Page 217.

31. What led to the assassination of Cæsar? Page 220.

32. Who formed the second triumvirate and who was its most famous victim? Page 225.

33. What is meant by a triumvirate? Page 225.

34. What led to the fall of Antony and the supremacy of Octavius, or Augustus as he was afterwards named? Page 229.

35. What two monsters of cruelty soon followed Augustus as emperors? Pages 236, 243.

36. What was the most inhuman act of Nero and what his fate? Pages 261, 269.

37. What were the favorite amusements of the Romans? Pages 272–278.

38. Who was the basest and most shameless of the emperors of Rome? Page 282.

39. What led to the siege of Jerusalem and destruction of its temple? Page 293.

40. What great and unlooked for disaster occurred in Italy in the first century B.C.? Page 301.

41. How did a barbarian peasant rise to be emperor of Rome? Pages 310–313.

42. Who was the first Christian emperor, and what radical act did he perform? Pages 320–324.

43. What act led to the fall of the western empire of Rome? Page 326.

44. What were the steps of the downfall of this empire? Pages 337–340.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

A History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. *Gibbon, Edward.*
The greatest monument of historical work ever produced by the hand of one writer, and covering a field of history much of which is treated only sparsely by other writers. Though written more than a century ago, Gibbon's research was so all-embracing that modern critics have found very few errors of statement in his pages. It covers the period from the middle of the second century to the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and is indispensable to any student who wishes to gain a general historical culture.

The History of Rome and the Roman Provinces. *Mommsen, Theodor.*
There is no other history of Rome more vital than this in making the heroes of old Rome live and breathe, in giving them a real and picturesque existence almost as if they were characters of our own day. Here is none of the ponderous dignity of Gibbon, but a fresh and warm treatment and in its way a masterly one. These features have made Mommsen's histories favorites of students and scholars.

A History of the Romans under the Empire. *Merivale, Charles.*
Perhaps the most valuable feature of this work is that it fills the gap between Mommsen and Gibbon, the three together forming a complete history of Rome from the era of Romulus to that of the fall of the Eastern Empire. It is highly regarded as a historical work, some of its chapters being admirable for their brilliant descriptive power.

History of Rome and Lectures on the History of Rome from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Western Empire. *Niebuhr, Barthold Georg.*
Niebuhr's work revolutionized the history of early

Rome. He was the first to show that the events chronicled by Livy are largely legend, the folk-lore of a nation, with little more than a basis of fact. His great erudition and exhaustive research enabled him to probe the sources of these romantic and picturesque stories, and the appearance of his work transformed Roman history as previously understood and accepted. Though critics have controverted some of his conclusions, the reputation of his history holds good, and no writer now maintains the authenticity of Roman history previous to the burning of Rome and destruction of its records by the Gauls.

THE HISTORY OF ROME. *Duruy, Victor.*
This work, covering the whole field of Roman history and abundantly illustrated, holds the position of the chief popular history of Rome. It is based in great part upon original research and is excellently adapted for the general reader.

THE HISTORY OF ROME FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE. *Liddell, Henry George.*
This is rather a manual than a complete history, yet it is full of information and is trustworthy in its statement of facts, though to many it may prove dry reading.

HISTORY OF ROME. *Arnold, Thomas.*
This history, which the death of the author closed in the era of the Second Punic War, is based on Niebuhr for the early period, but for the Punic War era, so far as the work extends, is the best description given by any English historian.

CÆSAR, A SKETCH. *Froude, James Anthony.*
Though this declares itself to be only a sketch, it is an entrancing one, and of great popular interest. Following Mommsen, the author presents Cæsar to us as the most remarkable figure in Roman history.

THE HISTORY OF ROME. *Livius, Titus.*
Among Roman historians Livy bears the palm. In style and general interest to readers his work has few equals, but it was written to gratify the national

vanity of the Romans, repeated the early legends without any pretense of verifying them, and made the history of early Rome a thing of fable and pro-Roman prejudice. Of his 142 books only 35 have been preserved.

THE LIFE OF AGRICOLA. *Tacitus, Cornelius.*
"The Histories," "The Annals," and "The Manners and Peoples of Germany," constitute the works of history of the ablest of Roman historians. For literary skill Tacitus has no rivals among his countrymen; he admirably pictures for us the life and character of the Romans, and, according to Gibbon, "He was the first historian who applied the science of philosophy to the study of facts." In delineation of character he is unrivalled among historians, and his "Life of Agricola" is, in this respect, very notable.

THE LIVES OF THE TWELVE CÆSARS. *Suetonius, Caius Tranquillus.*
This includes the emperors from Julius to Domitian and deals with them impartially. The work is rather anecdotal than historical, and freely exposes the private lives and vices of the emperors, giving abundant details. Its style is attractive, and it has high value as a portrayal of the manners and customs of the early empire.

THE ROMAN HISTORY. *Marcellinus, Ammianus.*
Only a portion of this work has been preserved, covering the period from 353 to 378 A.D. The whole work extended from 96 to 378. The author is highly praised for fidelity and impartiality, but falls much below the classic authors of Greece in point of style. He not only describes events, but comments interestingly upon the manners and institutions of his time.

COURSE OF READING IN JAPANESE AND CHINESE HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

In considering the history of China and Japan we are dealing with nations radically different in race and course of historical progress from those of Europe and America. In the United States we had to do with the youngest of the great nations of the earth. In China we meet with the oldest of the nations, one that reached its most flourishing state a thousand years before any of the existing nations of the western world had begun their career, and which more than two thousand years ago attained a stage of political and literary development from which it has scarcely deviated since. It has been the most self-satisfied of the nations. While the other peoples of the world were struggling and progressing, China lay in a state of contented stagnation, so proud of its old literature and civilization that no thought of a possible improvement came to its people. Within the past few years a marked change has come upon it. Recent wars and invasions, especially the struggle between Japan and Russia, have wakened the Colossus of the East,

and with startling suddenness it has thrown overboard much of its cargo of ancient prejudice and is showing decided signs of a purpose to keep pace with the later nations, adding to the best it has the best they have to give it.

One cause of the stagnation of China has been its isolation. Cut loose from the remainder of the civilized world, it was only within the past century that it became aware of what had been taking place in Europe and America. Surrounded by mountain ranges and deserts, it lay for ages out of touch with the remainder of the world, except the Mongolian and Manchurian tribes, of its own race, with which alone it came into warlike contact. It is the general impression that the Chinese are an unwarlike people, but this has been principally because they had no one to fight with except the nomad barbarians of the North and the island Japanese. But internally there have been incessant warlike convulsions, first those between the feudal states into which it was formerly divided, then, after the founding of the empire, among the people themselves, who have frequently broken into great revolts that it needed all the power of the throne to put down. Thus it is that, though China bears the reputation of being unwarlike, many of the tales we have selected from its history have to do with scenes of war, now among its own people, now with the peoples to the west and north.

In Japan we meet with a people of different character from those of China, a people not tied to

ancient traditions and destitute of pride in a moth-eaten civilization of the past; a people bustling and warlike, yet so situated that nearly all their wars have been fought at home between ambitious chiefs, their only foreign wars of past times being with the neighboring country of Corea. While China was twice invaded and conquered—by the Mongols and the Manchus—only one attempt to conquer Japan has been made, that by Kublai Khan, and in this instance the islanders valorously and successfully defended themselves. Our tales of Japan, therefore, are of necessity largely confined to the struggles for control between the great chiefs and leading families, and the stories of the coming of the missionaries, their sectarian feuds and political meddling, and their final expulsion by the disgusted islanders. Within the past half century a remarkable change has come upon Japan. Stringently isolated since the era of the missionaries, its isolation was broken down by the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853, and since then it has shown a spirit of progress that is among the wonders of the world. Having no ancient prejudices or traditions to interfere, it has accepted and assimilated the civilization of the West with remarkable ardor and activity, and to show how well it had learned its lesson it defeated the hosts of China in 1895 and astounded the world by its utter defeat of Russia by land and sea in the war of 1904–05. The history of the two nations of China and Japan, while of different type from that of European countries, is

full of matter of interest and importance, and its course is fairly laid down in the tales we have selected, which present a fairly consecutive history of the two countries, while giving their most striking events.

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EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

MARS. METHUSELAH. Page 34.

Mars was the Roman god of war, closely identical with the Ares of Greek mythology. Methuselah was the longest lived of the Hebrew patriarchs, his age being stated as 969 years.

MIKADO. SHOGUN. Page 36.

Mikado is the official title of the emperors of Japan. Originally at the head of the church as well as of the government, the political power of the mikados was gradually usurped by the military chiefs, called shoguns or generals, who became and for centuries continued the ruling heads of the nation, the mikados being limited to spiritual functions.

BUDDHISM. Page 75.

One of the religious systems of India, which was suppressed in that country by the Brahmanists, but made its way widely over Northern Asia, reaching Japan as early as 552 A.D. It has long been the dominant religion of Japan.

TYCOON. Page 96.

Tai Kun, anglicized as Tycoon, signifies Great King. It was first used in intercourse with foreigners to signify the supremacy of the shogun and was the title by which that official first became known in foreign lands.

SINDBAD THE SAILOR. Page 98.

A personage of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." He is described as a great traveller and has extraordinary adventures.

SHINTOISM. Page 103.

The native or indigenous religion of Japan. It lacks an ethical code, idols, priestcraft, and ideas of a future life, and is essentially a system of deification of ancestors and heroes, with the worship of certain

forces and objects in nature. In the minds of the people Buddhism and Shintoism are closely blended.

THE RELIGIONS OF CHINA. Page 150.
The Chinese are amply supplied with systems of religious faith. Underlying all is the primitive ancestor worship, of the same type as the Shintoism of Japan. Other native faiths are Taoism, arising from the teachings of the philosopher Laoutse, which has become a system of worship, and Confucianism, which is chiefly a system of ethics. Buddhism, of later introduction, is widespread. There is no conflict or lack of harmony between these several systems.

FEUDALISM. Page 157.
A system of national organization which has appeared at some time in the development of most of the nations. It existed in its most complete form in mediæval France, where the great lords of provinces had to give military support to the king, but were otherwise sovereign in their special domains. Something like this existed in ancient China and in Japan until recent times.

LUCRETIA BORGIA. Page 180.
A daughter of Pope Alexander VI and a sister of Cesare Borgia, who has been accused by historians of infamous crimes. Of these she has been acquitted by modern historical research.

TARTARS OR TATARS. Page 186.
The name of certain tribes in Chinese Tartary, but extended in the middle ages to include all the peoples of Central Asia and some of the tribes of Russia. Recently the word has been more limited in its application.

PARTHIANS. Page 191.
The people of ancient Parthia, a Scythian tribe in northern Persia. After the breaking up of the empire of Alexander the Great, the Parthian chiefs built up an extensive empire, which came into frequent contact with Rome and put a limit to its extension eastward, the Euphrates being the dividing line between the two empires.

DYNASTY. Page 217.

A succession of rulers of the same line or family. There have been many dynasties in China, due to the overthrow of old royal lines by ambitious chiefs, but only one in Japan, on account of the withdrawal of the mikados from active government. In that country there were dynasties of shoguns, or military chiefs, instead of emperors.

HANLIN COLLEGE. Page 270.

The famous Imperial Academy of Peking, the centre of the literary activity of the empire, and the former seat of an extensive library, which has nearly disappeared. Here have long been conducted the final examinations in the competitive system of China, the students who passed the examinations being open to the highest positions in the empire.

CHINESE GORDON. Page 328.

Charles George Gordon, an adventurous British soldier, who was engaged in the Crimean war and other foreign service, and commanded the Chinese forces which suppressed the Tai-ping rebellion, fighting thirty-three battles in less than two years. He was governor-general of the Soudan from 1877–1880, and in 1884, during the Mahdi outbreak in the Soudan, he took command of the Egyptian forces in Khartoom. Before a relief force could reach him Khartoom was captured by the Mahdi's army and he was killed.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is the date in the Christian era corresponding to the first year in the era of Japan? Page 5.
2. What is the character of the early Japanese annals? Page 5.
3. Who were the Ainos? Page 5.
4. What are the oldest historical works of Japan? Page 6.
5. Who was the first of the dynasty of the Mikados? Page 11.
6. Who established the military system which afterwards grew dominant in Japan? Page 16.
7. Who is the leading hero in Japanese legend? Page 19.
8. When and by whom was the conquest of Corea first undertaken? Pages 27, 31.
9. By whom were the arts of civilization first brought to Japan? Page 35.
10. What caused the decline of the power of the mikados? Page 36.
11. What was the position of the mikados during the dominance of the shoguns? Page 37.
12. What great families fought for power in the ninth and tenth centuries? Page 41.
13. Who may be spoken of as the Bayard of Japan? Pages 53–58.
14. Who was the first of the shoguns or generals to attain imperial power? Page 59.
15. What new clan rose to power and gained the authority without claiming the office of the shogun, and how did they act? Page 61.
16. When and by whom was Japan invaded and with what result? Pages 67–72.
17. What chief of the Tairi family rose to power and why did he seek to destroy the Buddhists? Page 75.
18. By whom was the second invasion of Corea made? Page 85.
19. Who was the founder of the city of Yedo and the system of feudalism? Pages 92–94.
20. Who introduced Christianity into Japan and what was the result? Pages 100–112.

21. What nation first tried to break down the isolation of Japan and with what result? Pages 114–122.

22. By what nation was the isolation overcome and foreign intercourse obtained? Page 125.

23. What was the first important result of the opening of Japan? Pages 134–141.

24. Who were the fathers of the nation of the Chinese? Page 142.

25. What do we know of the first two thousand years of Chinese history? Pages 144–148.

26. Who were the first famous characters in Chinese history? Page 150.

27. For what is Confucius memorable? Pages 152–154.

28. Who founded the Chinese empire and what were his famous deeds? Pages 156–171.

29. What was the result of the attempted destruction of the books? Pages 169–170.

30. What emperor built a great system of public roads in China? Page 173.

31. What foreign wars were undertaken by China in the second century B.C.? Pages 187–190.

32. What great military adventurer appeared in China in the first century of the Christian era? Page 198.

33. How was the Song dynasty founded? Page 209.

34. Why was the emperor Taitsong called the Great? Pages 220–222.

35. Who was the first great woman ruler of China? Pages 225–227.

36. Who was the greatest of the desert soldiers and conquerors? Page 233.

37. For what purpose did a number of friars visit Tartary? Pages 236–241.

38. When did the Mongols invade China and how long did it take to effect a complete conquest? Pages 242, 254.

39. How long was Marco Polo in the service of Kublai Khan and what great work does he describe? Pages 256–259.

40. When and by whom were the Mongols expelled from China and how was a second invasion prevented? Pages 267–269.

41. Who are the Manchus and by whom were they consolidated? Pages 272–279.

42. In what way did the Manchus conquer China? Pages 281–289.

43. What led to the first hostile collision between Europe and China? Page 309.

44. When was the second invasion of China and what was its result? Pages 314–322.

45. What was the character of the Tai-ping rebellion? Page 325.

46. What led to the war between China and Japan and what was its outcome? Pages 334–338.

47. What brought on the war with Russia? Page 352.

48. What is the character of present progress in China? Page 354.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

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This author, an expert in naval construction, visited Japan on the invitation of the Emperor in 1878, and made the researches which led to this accurate and useful work on the island empire. It is one of the best to be had on the subjects treated.

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The care in investigation and clearness in statement shown in the United States history of this author are evident in his work on Japan. It was written at the time of the opening of Japan, and is of value as a useful record of that period.

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claims to be impartial in its account of the military and naval actions and manœuvres.

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A work giving a comprehensive description of the greatest military struggle of the present century, and covering the whole story of the war except its later 1905 events.

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This work, embracing eight volumes, was written for popular use, and is fairly well prepared for the purpose intended. It is very handsomely and fully illustrated.

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This is made up of chapters written by eminent scholars and statesmen of Japan and is an excellent and very serviceable compilation.

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The author lived and worked among the Japanese and understood them probably better than any other man of alien race. His intimate knowledge of them and his fine literary skill give high value to his work.

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Much the best work on Chinese history written in English. It is a careful and trustworthy work, the first volume concisely treating the history of a period of four thousand years, the other two bringing the record down to our own immediate times.

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A Jesuit missionary, sent to China in 1702, he translated into French a "General History of China," in twelve volumes. This forms the most extensive and valuable collection of historical material that has appeared on China. Boulger found this work invaluable in his labors.

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Douglas has prepared a very excellent brief history of China, much the best of its kind.

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The author took part in the troubles incident to the Boxer rebellion of 1900 and was for many years president of the Imperial University of China. His work is written with much sprightliness and ability, and clearly depicts the events of this turning point in Chinese history.

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COURSE OF READING IN THE TALES OF KING ARTHUR

INTRODUCTION

HISTORY is not confined to the recital of the deeds of men and the movement of events. It also properly includes the details of manners and customs, religious, social and political ideas and systems, and the various conditions that enter into national life. This fact is being taken into account by most modern historians, and the description of the modes of life and general habits of the people of varied nations and ages is not the least interesting part of their work. In fact, there are instances in which nothing else of a historical character has survived, and the world is very glad to accept the legendary and largely fictitious tales of the poets for the sake of what they reveal to us of the life and habits of people in periods beyond the range of ordinary history. In regard to early Greece, for instance, the poems of Homer, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," yield us, amid their questionable historical details, a mass of facts regarding the state of civilization of that period which is of the utmost interest and value. There is a period as dark in English history, that of the centuries immediately following the

withdrawal of the Romans from Britain. Only slight, dubious shreds of history come to us from that period, which is so void of known facts that Mr. William H. Babcock has written of it as "The Two Lost Centuries of Britain." Yet though the historian has left this period practically untouched, the poet and the chivalric tale writer have taken his place, and from this age of historic darkness come to us the glowing stories of King Arthur and his Round Table Knights, which for ages past have been regarded as the choicest examples of the lore of the age of chivalry and have furnished material for the pens of some of the ablest modern poets and dramatists. Therefore, though in the King Arthur romances we step frankly out of the domain of history in its ordinary acceptation, we have to do with the people and modes of life of that age of chivalry which has long passed away, and are given an illuminating glimpse into the conditions of a period which would otherwise rest in almost total darkness. For this reason the highly interesting and entertaining work of Sir Thomas Malory—condensed and modernized—has been added to our series of historical tales, as a fitting picture of a period and state of society to which history has failed to reach. From that otherwise dark era come the originals of this splendid series of tales of knightly prowess and daring adventure, with their moral and religious element in the stories of the quest of the Holy Grail, which supplied material for the favorite literature of Europe for many

centuries, and has been handled in our own age by Tennyson and other eminent poets.

That there was a King Arthur, as a daring and successful leader of the Britons of Cornwall and Wales, in their contests with the Saxon invaders of the British island, is considered very probable by Mr. Babcock, who has made a critical study of the question in the work named and has earnestly sought to rehabilitate Arthur "in his habit as he lived." But the romance writers of the age of chivalry did not concern themselves with critical research. They built up an Arthur of their own, wrought from purely imaginative elements, and surrounded him with a brave band of hard-hitting knights-errant who live and breathe for us in Malory's stirring prose. Some of them may have been actual personages, the stories told of them may have in some cases been based on real events, but the work itself is made up of very evident fiction, its only historic value being in such light as it sheds on the habits of the people of an otherwise dark age. To the readers of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," of the "Percivale" dramas and romances of German writers, and other modern versions of the Arthur legends, this work must have a special value, as furnishing the originals of these rare products of the modern muse, and to all readers it can scarcely fail to have a living interest as representing the popular reading material of a far past age.

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EIGHTEENTH READING. VOL. xiv. Pp. 335–348.
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EXPLANATORY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES—VOL. I

Merlin. Page 20.

A celebrated British prophet and magician, supposed to have lived in Britain about 450 A.D. He is the principal character of one of the Arthurian romances, which bears his name. He is frequently alluded to by the older poets, and especially by Spenser in the "Faerie Queene," and his story is prominent in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." There was a Scotch Merlin, of whom Scott often speaks, and whose grave, near the Tweed, is still pointed out.

Arthur. Page 22.

As regards the evidence of the actual existence of King Arthur we have spoken in the introduction. The historic statements concerning him are very scanty, but popular tradition credits him with gaining several victories over the Saxons and maintaining a stubborn resistance against the Saxon Cerdic. Mr. Skene, in "The Four Ancient Books of Wales," is confident of the historic position of Arthur. His favorite residence—Camelot of the romances—was the Welsh Caerleon, on the Usk, where his Round Table, with its twelve bravest knights, had its seat. His name was given during the Middle Ages to many places, such as "Arthur's Seat," near Edinburgh, "Arthur's Head," a headland in Cornwall, etc. The imposing ruins of Tintagil Castle, where he is said to have held his court, still remain.

Twelfth Day. Page 25.

The twelfth day after Christmas, the feast of the Epiphany, was once a time of great popular festivities, originally designed in honor of the Three Kings, or Magi, who did homage to the infant Christ. A chief feature of the celebration was the choosing of a king of the feast by means of a bean hidden in the Twelfth Cake. When this cake was cut up and distributed before the feast, the person whose portion contained the bean was made king.

CANDLEMAS. PENTECOST. Page 26.
Candlemas, a festival held on the 2d of February in honor of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, when she presented the infant Christ in the temple. A principal part of the celebration is a procession with many lighted candles. The lighting up the church with candles was prohibited in the Protestant churches of England in 1548, but continues in the Roman Catholic Church. Pentecost, a feast held by the Jews on the fiftieth day after the Passover, became a Christian festival, indicating the day of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the apostles. From early days it has been one of the great festivals of the Christian Church, being chosen as the time for the solemn administration of baptism. Its English name, Whit-Sunday, comes from the white robes worn by the newly baptized.

SHERWOOD FOREST. Page 32.
A hilly country between Nottingham and Worksop, in England, where once stood a royal forest, the traditional scene of many of the exploits of Robin Hood. The forest, as a whole, has disappeared, but many remains of it still exist.

CAMELOT. Page 55.
The capital of Arthur's kingdom, usually identified with Caerleon, on the Usk, in Wales, once the camp of a Roman legion, and possessing a Roman amphitheatre which is now known as "Arthur's Round Table." Malory at one place connects Camelot with Glastonbury, and elsewhere says that it is Winchester, where also a Round Table is still to be seen—an oaken board with the knights' names on it. An actual Camelot formerly existed in Somersetshire, with the remains of an important town and fortress and with the name of Arthur attached to localities about it. All this throws doubt upon the position of the Camelot of the romances.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Page 137.
A conical and isolated rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, three miles east of Penzance. It is 195 feet high and is crowned with an ancient and picturesque castle, surmounted by a tower, at one angle of which

is a projecting stone lantern, popularly called "St. Michael's Chair."

SARACEN. Page 250.

The name employed by mediæval writers to designate the Mohammedans. The introduction of a knight of this hated race among those associated with King Arthur is a curious circumstance, especially in view of the honorable position given to Palamides as a knight of honor and credit.

TOURNAMENT. Page 312.

The popular military sport of the middle ages, in which knights exhibited their courage and skill in the use of arms. A tournament was usually held on the invitation of some prince, and the combats always began on horseback, though they might be continued on foot. The usual arms were blunted lances and swords, but sharpened arms were occasionally used. The death of Henry II of France in 1559, during a fight in a tournament, practically put an end to this form of sport.

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THE SANGREAL. Page 117.

The legend of the Holy Grail, or Sangreal, is found in varied forms in early romance and can be traced through a long development to the stage in which we find it in Malory's work. In its earliest form it appears to be of heathen origin, being a portion of the belongings of the old Celtic divinities. In the romances it is at first a miraculous food-producing vessel, being one of three talismans, the others being a lance which drops blood and a broken sword which only the destined hero can make whole. At a later date the Grail became christianized and became a cup or vessel, in time being regarded as the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper, and afterwards used by Joseph of Arimathea to collect the blood which fell from Christ's wounds when on the cross. There are two legends of the quest of the Grail, one in which Percivale alone is the hero, and the other that given in the text, in which Galahad, Percivale and Bors are combined in the quest. Another form

taken by the Grail is that given it in Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzival," about 1210, in which the Grail is a precious stone, fallen from heaven, and given in charge to the Grail dynasty of kings.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA. Page 117.
A rich and noble-minded Israelite and a member of the Great Council or Sanhedrim of the Jews. He opposed the purpose of his colleagues to bring about the death of Jesus, but fear prevented him from openly professing himself a disciple. At the moment of the crucifixion courage came to him and he begged Pilate to give him the body of Jesus, which he reverently buried in his own rock tomb. Ancient tradition makes him carry the Grail to Britain about the year 63, and settle at Glastonbury. Here he founded the first Christian church in the island, and planted on Wearyall hill his pilgrim's staff. It grew into the Holy Thorn, which blossomed miraculously every Christmas Eve until it was cut down by a Puritan. Grafts from this famous thorn flourish still and one is said to have blossomed on the night of January 5, 1884, at Sutton Payntz, near Weymouth.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION. Page 239.
In the third or fourth century a tradition arose that after the death of Mary, her soul and body were taken to Heaven by Christ and the angels. This was accepted as true by Gregory of Tours in 590, and gave rise to a church festival instituted in the East at the beginning of the seventh century, and of the ninth in the West. It is kept on the 15th of August.

PAPAL BULL AND INTERDICT. Page 303.
A bull, in this significance, is a letter or document issued by the Pope. In the middle ages it signified the capsule of the seal appended to letters from emperors and popes, then the seal itself, and later the document to which the seal was appended. Its use is now usually restricted to papal documents issued with certain formalities. The word comes from the Latin *bulla*, "a bubble of water," thence "a round ball of any kind."

An Interdict in the Roman Catholic Church withdraws the right of administering certain sacraments, celebrating public worship, or using the solemn

burial-service. It could be made to affect a locality, a person or persons, or both place and persons. It was designed to awaken the national conscience to some act of criminal nature by including all in the penalty. The general interdict has long been disused.

GREAT SEAL OF THE REALM. Page 304.

The royal seal used by sovereigns upon formal deeds or documents. They were used early in France, but the earliest regular great seal of England was that used by Edward the Confessor, modelled after the French pattern. A new Great Seal is made for each new sovereign (or on occasion of a change of arms or style), the old one being formally broken.

THE TOWER OF LONDON. Page 324.

The Tower of London is one of the most ancient monuments of that great city. Tradition traces its origin back beyond the times of Alfred the Great, who is stated to have rebuilt and strengthened a work already existing on that site. In the middle ages it was a powerful fortress, and long afterwards existed as a government prison whose inmates included many members of the nobility and even members of the royal family. It is now a government store-house and armory, and still, in some sense, a stronghold. The ground occupied is more than twelve acres in area, and is surrounded by a moat. This is usually dry, but the garrison are able to flood it. Within the moat is a lofty castellated wall, with massive flanking towers; a second and higher wall rises within, enclosing numerous buildings, the centre of all being the lofty keep or donjon known as the White Tower, once the court of the Plantagenet kings.

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Storehouses of Celtic legend, the work of a Scotch historian and antiquarian of great erudition.

ASSERTIO ARTHURI. *Leland, John.*
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CHRONOLOGICAL COURSE OF READING

ALL OF THE EVENTS ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY, TOGETHER WITH REFERENCES TO THE VOLUMES AND PAGES WHERE THEY ARE FOUND, SO THAT ONE MAY READ THE CONTENTS OF THE ENTIRE SERIES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, IF DESIRED.

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